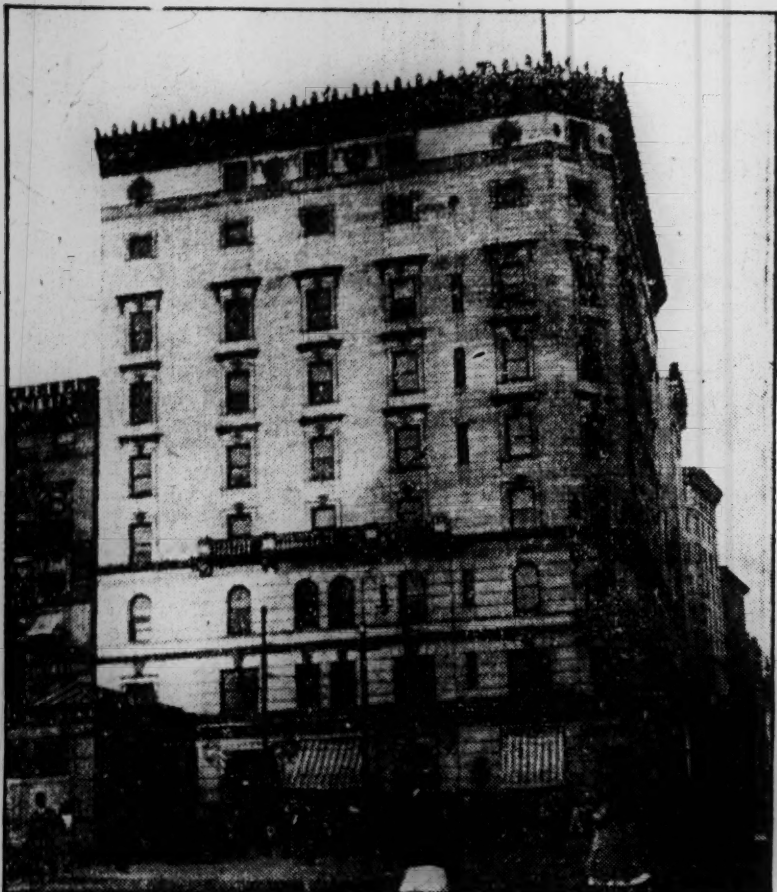


General Lawrence Chosen
To Head Supreme Masons

MASONIC TEMPLE, BOSTON, MASS.

Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence of Medford was elected most puissant grand commander of the supreme council of the Scottish Rite Masons, northern Masonic jurisdiction, this afternoon at the executive session of that body and the Hon. Barton Smith of Toledo, O., was elected lieutenant grand commander.

General Lawrence was given an enthusiastic ovation in recognition of the honor which had come to him. He is also the oldest active life member of the supreme council.

The other triennial elections of supreme council officers will occur this afternoon at an adjourned executive session of the council.

The four newly elected active life members were crowned at the earlier session. These were ex-Gov. John McLean of Milford, N. H., Leon M. Abbott of Boston, William W. Perry of Milwaukee, Wis., and Frederick B. Stevens of Detroit, Mich.

The city of Detroit was selected as the next meeting place of the annual session.

Supreme Grand Commander Samuel C. Lawrence was received as dean of the council, and he responded to this com-

ment with felicitous remarks. Reports of various committees were received and acted upon, as was also other miscellaneous business.

The council adopted resolutions thanking the Boston Masonic bodies for their generous hospitality and lavish entertainment.

NEW CANDIDATE
OUT IN BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Charles W. Trask, former president of the Beverly common council and a member of the lower branch from ward 4 for several years, today announced his candidacy for alderman from that ward at the coming municipal election. Alderman Henry E. Woodberry, who is serving his first term, will probably seek a re-election and Councilman Frank W. Hammond and former Councilman Arthur M. Stevens have been mentioned as possible candidates for alderman.

There were no contests at the Democratic caucuses last night, and the regular slates went through.

KIEV RIOT STORY
DECLARED FALSE

Despatch From Berlin Jewish Societies Today Says Report of Attack on Countrymen Is Baseless.

NEW YORK.—The Associated Press today received the following despatch from Berlin:

There has been no attack upon Jews at Kiev nor anywhere else in Russia, so far as the Jewish Emigration Society or the German Jewish Relief Association knows. The first organization concerns itself with the emigration of Jews from Russia, and since the first publication of the reported rioting at Kiev both organizations have communicated with their agents at Kiev and other important places in Russia.

Dr. Kahn, who represents the societies during the absence of the chief director, Dr. P. Nathan, said that this sensational report had its entire foundation in the apprehension among the Jews of one of the suburbs of Kiev that they might be attacked, in consequence of a quarrel between themselves and some rough local characters.

Dr. Kahn said that in this instance he was happy to declare that not a Jew had been hurt or a penny's worth of property destroyed. He denied completely the idea that the reports on this matter telegraphed to the United States had originated with the Jewish societies of Berlin.

NEW YORK.—The United Press today is sending out this despatch from its Berlin correspondent:

The Russian government is today repeating its Kishinev tactics. Assailed on every hand for information regarding the three days' massacre of Jews in Kiev, the official subsidized government news agency has turned over to the foreign news agencies depending upon it for news, an official denial that any disorders took place. Agents of the Russian government are exercising a rigid censorship of all despatches and have sealed every possible avenue by which news of the trouble might reach the outside world. German papers, for the most part, completely ignore Russia's denial.

JAPANESE SEALERS SEIZED.
WASHINGTON—Another seizure of Japanese alleged seal pouches, this time at Walrus island, in Alaskan waters, is reported to the treasury department from San Francisco. Seal Agent Judge seized two boats, with a total of six Japanese.

TWO GIFTS BY
MARY BAKER EDDY
ARE MADE PUBLIC

One Is to a New York Philanthropic Institution, Other to the New England Woman's Press Association.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, has sent to the New York Museum of Safety and Sanitation her check for \$5000. This gift is in appreciation of the philanthropic efforts of the museum in the introduction of safety devices to minimize the accidents due to railway travel and the use of machinery.

It was also announced this morning that Mrs. Eddy has presented \$500 to the journalists' fund of the New England Woman's Press Association, the headquarters of which is in Boston. The primal purpose of this fund is to aid members of the association who are temporarily in need. The president of the New England Woman's Press Association is Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb of Lynn. The other officers and members are also well known in journalistic and club circles.

A special meeting of the board of the association has been called for this afternoon to take suitable action upon the gift.

LOWELL CITIZENS
FAVOR SUBURBAN
ROAD AT HEARING

Railroad Commission Today Resumes Its Sessions to Consider Evidence for the Petitioners.

The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners resumed its hearing today on the petition of the Lowell, Lawrence & Boston Electric Railway Company for a certificate of public exigency. A number of sessions were held in the early summer, at which representatives of boards of trade and commercial organizations of cities and towns were present and favored the project.

Attorney J. W. Farley today stated that he believed the evidence of the petitioners would all be before the board by Sept. 30. Then there is to be a recess until Oct. 12, when the evidence of the respondents will be presented.

Ex-Mayor George W. Fifield of Lowell said he thought the proposed road would be of great benefit to his city, and so far as he had been able to learn that is the universal opinion of the citizens.

Andrew B. Sutherland, joint owner of one of Lawrence's largest department stores, said the people of that city are unqualifiedly in favor of such a road as

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

PRESIDENT TO TURN
GUNNISON'S WATERS
INTO VALLEY TODAY

Mr. Taft at Montrose, Col., This Afternoon, Will Place Gold Bell on Electric Map Plates and So Open Gates.

GLENWOOD CHEERS

Chief Executive Meets Classmate and Women Give Him Trout and Raspberries After He Is Aroused by Citizens.

Program of the President
For Last Day in Colorado

PRESIDENT TAFT is today west of the Rocky mountains, having crossed the Great Divide during the night. His special train reached Glenwood, Col., about 6 o'clock this morning, and he remained there 45 minutes.

A trip of 80 miles to Grand Junction will be completed at 10:15 a. m. (12:15 eastern time), and he will stay there an hour.

Another leg of his journey, 72 miles in length, will bring him to Montrose, near which he and Secretary Hallinger will officially open the Gunnison tunnel. He will reach Montrose at 2:45 p. m. (4:15 eastern time) and will leave there at 10 o'clock tonight for Grand Junction.

GLENWOOD, Col.—President Taft reached Glenwood Springs today at 6 a. m. and made a brief address from the rear platform of the Mayflower.

The citizens of Glenwood Springs had an elaborate program arranged, which included a bath in the famous swimming pool, but this was shortened because the President did not appear in time.

Mr. Taft slept soundly until the local committee gathered outside his window and woke him with an enthusiastic cheer. On the Glenwood reception committee was Bishop Brewster, a Yale classmate of the President and a member of the same Greek letter society.

The ladies of the Glenwood W. C. T. U. brought to the train one large basket of mountain trout and another of raspberries.

The President will reach Montrose this afternoon, and after addressing the people there will take the narrow-gauge road for West Portal, the mouth of the new government irrigation tunnel, and will formally turn on the water. The project is half completed and will furnish water to the ranchers next spring.

DENVER.—Today the great Gunnison

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

LAWYER CLAIMS WITNESSES
FOR RUSSELL ARE WATCHED

In the continuation of the hearing of the claims of Daniel Blake Russell for a part of the estate of the late Daniel Russell in the East Cambridge Probate court today Attorney L. A. Simpson for the claimant charged Frederick D. Almy, one of the counsel for the respondent, with using detectives to watch one of the claimant's witnesses, Lawrence Lowell, and endeavoring to prevent his appearance in the case.

The first witness of today's session was Robert N. Twist, a friend and former partner of Daniel Blake Russell in 1883-6,

who declared that Mr. Blake and the claimant were identical.

Lawrence Lowell of Malone, N. Y., ex-deputy sheriff, testified that he had known the claimant in the late 80s and recognized him to be the Daniel Blake Russell.

Nathan B. Thayer, Jr., said he had been a playmate of Daniel Blake Russell and recognized him as the son of Daniel Russell. Mrs. Adelaide Combs, formerly Miss Frenz, said that she was intimately acquainted with Daniel Blake Russell up to 1884.

NEW YORK BROKER
TELLS OF MACHINE
THAT PICKS COTTON

Shows Moving Pictures to Mill Men Illustrating Contrast With the Method of Harvesting by Hand.

LESSENS THE COST

Millions of Dollars Involved in Solution of Problem of More Economical Gathering.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Today's sessions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who are holding their semi-annual convention at the Mt. Washington House, are devoted to the reading of papers on trade topics.

Theodore H. Price, the prominent New York cotton broker, presented on Wednesday evening a subject of more general and public interest than is usually submitted at technical gatherings. His paper dealt with the limitation of American cotton production as it is affected by the scarcity of labor in the South.

After giving statistical data showing that cotton production has not developed proportionately with the increase in other lines of national growth, Mr. Price said that a picking machine has recently been invented so that within a few years there will be no longer any limitation upon American cotton production.

Of the cash proceeds of the crop in an average year, he said, fully 75 per cent is paid in cash to the manual labor which has produced the crop, and there is but little doubt that the labor cost of cotton production in the south at present is substantially in excess of eight cents a pound. Of this total of labor expense by far the most important item is the cost of picking, which may be fairly estimated at one cent a pound on seed cotton.

If the cost of picking be \$1 per 100 pounds of seed cotton, said the speaker, it is equal to \$3 per 100 pounds of lint cotton. This is the equivalent of about \$15 a bale, and upon a crop of 14,000,000 bales represents the stupendous sum of \$210,000,000 in cash which is annually paid for picking the American cotton crop.

The tremendous economic value of any machine which would eliminate, even in a small degree, this enormous item of labor cost has long been recognized, and for 100 years inventors have been attacking the problem. There are on file in the patent office at Washington records of something over 450 mechanical cotton-picking inventions, none of which has been successful.

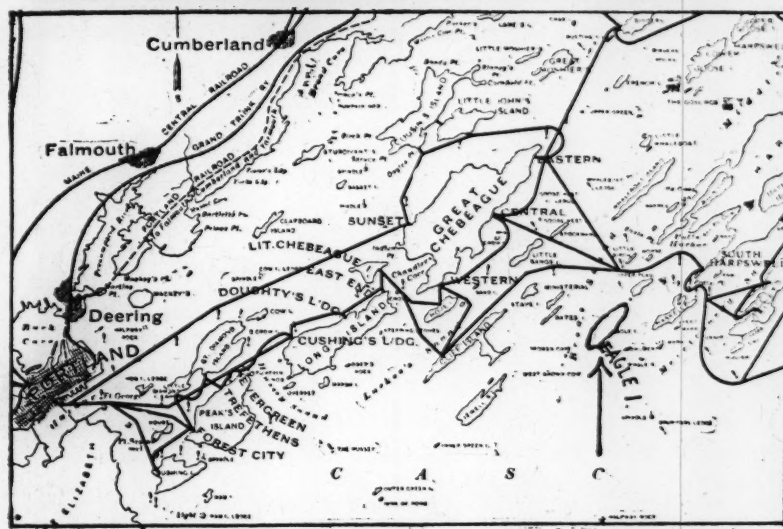
In conclusion Mr. Price explained the new invention and gave some moving pictures of the machine actually in operation in cotton plantations last autumn, in contrast with moving pictures of negro pickers at work in the fields.

EXAMINERS AT FORT.

Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson has appointed a board of army officers to meet at Ft. Warren, Boston harbor, Nov. 1, for holding an examination of candidates for appointment to a second lieutenancy in the Philippine scouts. The board consists of Capt. W. Foran, Capt. C. N. Bartlett, First Lieut. A. Kimberly, First Lieut. F. H. Sparrenberg and Second Lieut. J. A. Brice.

Maine Cities Welcome Mr. Peary Today:
Dr. Cook Guest Tonight at Big Banquet

Location of Mr. Peary's Eagle Island Home



WHERE NAVAL EXPLORER WILL SEEK RETIREMENT.
This shows a map of the waters of Casco bay and territory adjacent to Portland, and the Peary bungalow on the island owned solely by him.

WIDE DIVERSITY
IN FLOOD REPORTS

NEW ORLEANS.—The latest Associated Press reports minimize the damage by the tidal wave and hurricane of Monday in this region. Forty-five are now said to have been lost and 28 others are reported lost in Lower Terrebonne parish. The property loss is given as in the millions.

The United Press reports that information today from the storm-swept district shows the estimated number of persons lost as between 300 and 400.

From the interior of the state fatalities are reported to the number of 21 and the revised figures say that 100 are lost along the coast outside of Terrebonne.

No one is reported lost at Grand Island.

Systematic work of relief will be begun at once, the Governor having appointed committees to take charge of this work.

OFFICERS WALK
AT FT. ANDREWS

Walking tests began this morning at Fort Andrews, as ordered by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, department commander at New York. The following four officers chose to take the walking test instead of the riding test: Col. Robert H. Patterson, artillery district commander of Boston harbor; Maj. Charles C. Jamieson, ordnance department, Watervliet arsenal, Troy, N. Y.; Maj. George Blakeley, Fort Preble, Me.; Maj. Basil H. Dutcher, Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.

The regulations call for six and a half hours of steady walking on each of two consecutive days.

SHIP'S MANIFEST
TAKEN FROM SEA

When the Eastern Steamship Company's steamer from Bangor, the Belfast, was docking today, the package containing the ship's manifest and funds was thrown from the vessel toward the dock and fell into the water. Finally a deck-hand rescued it with a boat hook.

The manifest was written in blue ink and practically every item was blurred. A number of consignees were awaiting their goods, and the steamship company delivered them on the consignees' lists without checking up on the manifest as usual.

BOULEVARD AND ALEWIFE
BROOK BETTERMENT RUSHED

A clear idea of how the new boulevard and the straightened Alewife brook, which are to benefit Cambridge, Belmont, Arlington, and Somerville, will look when completed already can be obtained by a casual observer, so rapidly has construction been pushed. The construction of the boulevard and the straightening of the brook will make a big increase in the values of adjacent properties through which the improvement extends, and marsh lands which were of little value until now will be drained by the

process of straightening the brook and made marketable.

The completion of the dam across the Mystic river in Medford has stopped the tidal flow and the mud flats formerly visible at low tide are now covered.

When the straightening operations are finished a stream 40 feet wide and six feet deep in all parts will connect Spy pond in Arlington with the Mystic river in Medford. The passage of motor and pleasure boats between Spy pond and Boston harbor will then be made possible. The course of the improved waterway will be followed by the new boulevard.

POLAR HERO'S SHIP
ROOSEVELT LEAVES
SYDNEY FOR SOUTH

Naval Explorer Meets With First Reception on United States Soil at Bangor and Gets Loving Cup.

SOON AT PORTLAND

Dr. Cook Spends a Quiet Day With His Family—Agrees to Lecture in St. Louis.

Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., today was welcomed by cities of Maine, his native state. He is due to reach Portland at 7:40 p. m. and to go to his home on Eagle Island Friday morning.

Mr. Peary was to have been given the first reception on United States soil at Bangor at 1:15 p. m. today, when he was to have been presented a loving cup. He is expected to reach Portland about 7:30 p. m. today.

The Arctic ship Roosevelt sailed from Sydney today for New York. It is due there in about five days.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook tonight will be the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Arctic Club of America.

The Danish clubs of New York will give him a banquet on Thursday, Sept. 30, and the New York board of aldermen has voted to give him a public reception at City Hall, the date yet to be determined.

Wednesday night he gave an extended interview to 10 newspaper correspondents.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Commander Peary's steamer, the Roosevelt, sailed from here for New York today. The vessel was piloted out of the harbor by Captain Dickson of the Canadian government steamer Tyrian, who took the wheel as an act of courtesy to the American explorer.

BANGOR, Me.—The city of Bangor today welcomed Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., on his return from his trip to the north pole.

This welcome to his native state began when the eminent explorer reached Vanceboro, Me., and continued all along the line. At every railroad station large crowds gathered to shout their congratulations.

Upon the arrival in this city at 1:15 p. m., Commander Peary was greeted by a concourse of several thousand people at the Union station. Upon the arm of Mayor John F. Woodman he was escorted to a carriage, bowing his recognition of the plaudits of the crowd.

With his immediate party he was entertained at an informal luncheon at the Bangor House by a special committee, from the city government, the guests including Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of New York, who came up from Bar Harbor to greet the explorer.

At 2:30 o'clock on a balcony of the hotel Commander Peary greeted thousands of people and was presented with a beautiful loving cup by the city of Bangor, the presentation being made by Mayor Woodman. He then retired to the hotel parlors where he met the prominent citizens, leaving at 3:40 o'clock for Portland.

The first stop of the train after it leaves Bangor was at Waterville. As soon as the approach of the train was heralded, the city government headed by Mayor Frank Robinson took carriages and drove to the railroad station. Co. F of the Maine National Guard, under command of Capt. H. L. Pepper acted as an escort.

The train then rolled on to Portland. Portland and her sister city, South Portland, anticipate a right royal welcome for the hero of the Arctic. He will be met at the station by the mayors of the two cities, by the four local companies of the National Guard, two bands and a large escort of citizens, all carrying red fire, which is to be burned all along the line of march to the Auditorium, where a public reception will be held.

This will be followed by a banquet at the Falmouth Hotel, which is likely to go down as one of the greatest events in the history of the two cities. President Hyde of Bowdoin, Governor Fernald, Mayor Leighton of this city and Mayor Hamilton of South Portland will all welcome the explorer. Judge Edward C. Reynolds, his intimate friend, will preside. It is hoped that Commander Peary will give his first extended verbal

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

SPECIAL JUROR DRAWING.

A special drawing of jurors was held by the board of aldermen in the city hall today and about 125 were chosen, from which number the new jury for the steel cases will be selected.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has appointed ex-Judge William H. Wadhams of New York to investigate the department of William Leary, superintendent of the metropolitan elections district.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, FOLLOWS EXAMPLE SET BY U. S. CITIES

Citizens Insist on Better Civic Government — Aldermen Are Divided and Board of Control Will Rule.

ELECT IN FEBRUARY

(Special to The Monitor.)
MONTREAL, Montreal, following the trail blazed by Galveston and Des Moines and other cities of the United States towards a better civic government, fell into line Monday night when citizens of all classes swarmed to the polls and decided to divide the number of aldermen at present sitting in the city council by half and to trust the management of municipal affairs to a body of four, known as the board of control, whose duties shall be somewhat similar to those of the finance commission of the city of Boston.

It was somewhat over a year ago that civic affairs became so unbearable that taxpayers, headed by a small clique of public-spirited gentlemen, appeared before the Legislative Assembly at Quebec with a petition praying that an act be passed whereby the citizens of Montreal might be allowed to decide whether they were in favor of municipal reform.

The aldermen protested and a Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province, appointed a royal commission, whose duties should be to deliver to the light the truth as to civic administration.

Although the official report of the royal commission has not as yet been made public, it is apparent that the sessions of his court and the disclosures which have been made there from day to day, have made a profound impression upon the citizens of Montreal and thoroughly aroused them to the necessity of cleaning house. Day after day aldermen, civic employees, contractors and others were accused and convicted before the commission of graft, perjury, bribery. A regular system of pay as you enter was found to exist in the police and fire departments. Middlemen in the road department were making huge profits by the unlawful awarding of contracts by the aldermen, while the streets on which money was supposed to have been spent were not touched or just thinly coated with a layer of asphalt.

The citizens by an overwhelming majority put an end to this once and for all. On Feb. 1 next the usual civic elections will take place. Instead of being called upon to elect 46 aldermen to the council, two from each ward nominated by the ward heeler, citizens will elect only half that number. Over them they will place four men chosen by the voters of the whole city who will constitute the board of control. The aldermen will recommend the expenditure of money as of yore, but the board of control will do the actual spending.

From Feb. 1 next Montreal throws off her slothly skirt and takes the first step toward a better, bigger and busier city.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The "The Spoolers."
CASTLE SQUARE—The "The Spoolers."
COGNAC—The "The Spoolers."
GLOBE—The "The Spoolers."
HOLLIS STREET—The "The Spoolers."
MAJESTIC—The "The Spoolers."
PARK—The "The Spoolers."
TREMONT—The "The Spoolers."

NEW YORK
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Grand Opera.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—The "The Spoolers."
BLANCK—The "The Spoolers."
BRADWAY—The "The Spoolers."
CASINO—The "The Spoolers."
CIRCLE—The "The Spoolers."
COGNAC—The "The Spoolers."
COMEDY—The "The Spoolers."
CUTTER—The "The Spoolers."
DAILY—The "The Spoolers."
EMPIRE—The "The Spoolers."
GAYETY—The "The Spoolers."
GARRICK—The "The Spoolers."
HACKETT—The "The Spoolers."
HAMBURG—The "The Spoolers."
HERALD SQUARE—The "The Spoolers."
HIPPODROME—The "The Spoolers."
HILSON—The "The Spoolers."
KITH & PROCTORS—The "The Spoolers."
KNICKBOCKER—The "The Spoolers."

LIBERTY—The "The Spoolers."
LINDEN SQUARE—The "The Spoolers."
LYRIC—The "The Spoolers."
LUXEM—The "The Spoolers."
MAJESTIC—The "The Spoolers."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—The "The Spoolers."
METROPOLITAN—The "The Spoolers."
NEW AMSTERDAM—The "The Spoolers."
NEW YORK—The "The Spoolers."
NIVOL—The "The Spoolers."
PALLADIUM—The "The Spoolers."
PALLADIUM—The "The Spoolers."
PALLADIUM—The "The Spoolers."

CHICAGO
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
BISHOP—The "The Spoolers."
COLLEGE—The "The Spoolers."
COGNAC—The "The Spoolers."
CROWN—The "The Spoolers."
GARRICK—The "The Spoolers."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The "The Spoolers."
HILSON—The "The Spoolers."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—The "The Spoolers."
MAJESTIC—The "The Spoolers."
MAJESTIC—The "The Spoolers."
MAJESTIC—The "The Spoolers."
MAJESTIC—The "The Spoolers."

State Afforestation Scheme Now Under Consideration in England

Since 1887 Four Special Committees Have Reported on Question—Results From Last One.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The supply of timber under the existing economic conditions of the world is as essential as the fuel supply. All kinds of buildings, mines, ships, railway rolling stock, and road vehicles are but a few of the almost numberless items in the production of which wood plays a very important part. As the demand for every sort of commodity is universally greater today than ever, so the supply to satisfy that demand should increase proportionately. Hence the vast importance of the forest question, or timber problem, especially prominent at the present time, not only in America but in Europe. For centuries the civilized world has drawn freely upon the forests, which have been regarded possibly too much in the light of the bottomless purse.

As is often the case where the supply of any commodity is thought to be an unlimited one, an element of waste creeps in. In some cases foresight has been exercised, and it has been recognized that present day demand will outstrip the supply of timber derived from natural sources. Where this has been recognized governments have taken forest management in hand as a national concern.

The time has arrived, all the world over, for the systematic and economic handling of forests, whether possessed by the state or the private individual.



TO GROW FORESTS.
Showing typical character of land which is available for afforestation in North of England.

The importance of this question of the world's wood supply was very aptly expressed by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress. When referring to the great necessity attaching to the conservation of forests in the United States he implied that no consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost must stand in its way.

In Germany, celebrated for its excellent forest management, the question has been dealt with by the government for many years. Not only have existing forests been carefully nursed and methodically treated by an expert staff, but annually a large area of waste land has been planted.

In this matter England has much to learn. In England there are no state forests, possessed by the nation and controlled by the government. Nor indeed has the government in any way or at any time made it a policy to encourage the planting of forests in England. Owing to various causes the timber trade has not been as prosperous as formerly. This, together with no relief from the taxation of wood lands, has tended perhaps to discourage private enterprise on large lines in this direction. The annual demand for timber of all

kinds in England is a very large one, and the supply of suitable and salable timber is inadequate. The present movement therefore toward the afforestation by the state of waste lands seems most reasonable. Such an undertaking means the purchase of the land, its planting and its management by the state, and payment for the same from the national funds.

It happens that in some parts of the world there stand great tracts of forest still untouched by the axe. In such a case the tendency must be to export to those markets where prices are remunerative. But in course of time this process must lead to the equalization of matters, hence it is of universal importance that planting be carried out generally in order to maintain the supply. And not only should the supply be replenished in proportion to the annual drain on its resources, but a fair margin should be made over and above to meet the probable increase of demand as time goes on.

Since the year 1887 as many as four special committees have been assembled to investigate and report on this question in its relation to the United Kingdom. Until the last one met no definite results can be claimed from these



HILLSIDE LAND.
Which may be used in South.

deliberations. In 1907, however, a commission originally appointed to consider "coast erosion" was deputed to turn its attention to the problem of afforestation.

The facts as brought to light seem to imply that bound up in the mind of the public with the primary problem of afforestation is that of unemployed labor. This side issue may tend to detract from the importance of the main point, and should therefore not be permitted to affect the conclusions reached. Public opinion has, perhaps, jumped rather rapidly to the conclusion that a government scheme for the afforestation of great tracts of country would necessarily imply unlimited labor for the large class of unemployed. This is, however, not the case, for the planting, if it is to be carried out successfully, requires a certain amount of skill. The majority of the unemployed class in England are townsmen, and the work in question is said to require a man of country habits. Yet, at the very least, a scheme of this kind should do much toward checking the tendency among the English rural population to drift to the towns, where the supply of labor is already far in excess of the demand.

The scheme brought forward by the

Unemployed Labor Kept in View by Commission—Proposes Planting Nine Million Acres of Land.

commission proposes the planting of forests of some 9,000,000 acres of land. Of these about 6,000,000 lie in Scotland, about 2,500,000 in England and the remaining 500,000 acres in Ireland. To those acquainted with acreages in the United Kingdom these figures seem extraordinarily large. It has been pointed out that these 9,000,000 acres include not only waste land but indeed some 3,000,000 acres of land at present included in farm holdings. This particular grazing land may not be of any high value, but the fact remains that the severance of the acreage from the farms to which it belongs constitutes a step which bears a serious aspect for a number of farmers and others. Whatever is effected in the direction of afforestation should be made rather to the advantage instead of the disadvantage of agriculture. Expert opinion is endeavoring to show, too, that it is only by afforestation of lands whose agricultural value is below a certain standard that planting may be regarded as a remunerative investment.

Like the wheat supply, the timber problem is one that belongs to the world in general. Its details may have to be worked by nations individually, but the importance of its bearing and its ultimate solution are of an international character. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution of the problem will be found in England as elsewhere. The scheme proposed is a grand one. It has, however, not yet passed beyond the stage of consideration, and will doubtless include several modifications before being finally adopted.

CONCESSION HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN

British Influence Thought to Have Been Cause of Reconsideration of the Grant Made to French Syndicate.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN It is stated here that the concession which was granted to a French syndicate for the continuation of the railway from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa has been definitely withdrawn, apparently owing to British influence, and the concession for the continuation of this railway as far as the river Savah has been promised to native Abyssinian contractors.

The railway already constructed remains in the possession of the French. At the Abyssinian court a change is taking place. The influence of the Empress is decreasing, and the Germans, who were recently regarded with disfavor, look forward to regaining their influence. Interesting events may be expected in the future.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL UNION.

(Special to The Monitor.)

DURBAN, Natal—The South African Agricultural Union, which recently met here, resolved to communicate with the agricultural associations in the other British colonies with a view to the formation of an imperial agricultural union.

"THE Thurman III."



Hand Power Vacuum Cleaner
CAN BE Operated by One Person
Made of Nicked Pressed Steel

A Machine, Not a Toy
that simply gets the surface dust and dirt but a hand power cleaning machine that cleans.

Machine That Cleans
equal to most of the electric machines on the market.

It is easy to operate, to clean, to get ALL the dirt ALL the time.
Built by the pioneer builders of vacuum cleaning machines, and is the most perfect of the celebrated Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner.

General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co.

(Dept. C. M. S.)

519-21 N. Taylor Ave., St. Louis, U.S.A.

(Representatives wanted in every community.)

Rapid Roasting and Boiling Fireless Cooker
You'll be surprised at the Low Direct price I'll make you. Satisfaction guaranteed by full 30 days' trial or no charge. Pays for itself fastest—Cooks fastest—No experience necessary. Saves 50 per cent on fuel, time and work—Non-rust metal—Perfect insulation—Steam can't escape—BOILS—STEAMS—STEW—ROASTS, BAKES, FRIES.

30 FULL DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Complete with Genuine Aluminum Cooking Utensils (not just metal). Composition Heat Radiators, can't break or crack. Cover completely protects cooker from dust and makes it useful as a seat. Send name today for Free 125-Splendid Recipe Book and low, direct-to-you factory price.

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CHAMBER DOES ITS BEST WORK AFTER SULTAN'S DEPOSITION

Session of Turkish Deputies Prorogued Until End of November—Fifty-Three Bills Submitted by Government Are Passed—Twenty Still in Committee.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The proroguing of the Chamber of Deputies until the end of November admits of an opportunity for a survey of its career. The work of the session was summed up by the president of the chamber in a speech upon taking leave of the House.

"During the session the government submitted 73 bills to the Chamber, which passed 53 of them after discussion. The remainder are still in committee. Six hundred and sixty-eight motions were submitted to the House by various deputies, of which 158 were accepted and transmitted to the competent ministries by the special committees appointed for that purpose. Ten thousand petitions were presented, 4500 of which were granted."

The history of the session falls into three divisions. For the first three months of its existence much time was consumed in political, philosophical and religious discussion which had little or no bearing on facts, while it put scarcely any pressure on the ministry to furnish it with material for legislation. From Feb. 13, when Kiamil Pasha fell, till the accession of Sultan Mehmed V, the energies of Parliament were absorbed in a struggle against internal and external pressure, which culminated in the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

It was during the third period, from the deposition of Abdul Hamid to the end of the session, that the Chamber did its best work. It was during this period that several much-needed laws were passed—among them the reorganization of the official cadres, and for the retirement and pensioning of government employees, the revision of the constitution and the extension of military service to non-Moslems. The first Ottoman budget was also passed with very little loss of time. The criticisms of the parsimony of the budget committee seem beside the mark to those who have any knowledge of the wasteful and prodigal methods of the old regime.

The marked increase of efficiency of the House shown during this period was due to two causes—the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and the decisive success of the committee of union and progress in the political and military struggle of April. The committee "bloc" is now indisputably master in the Chamber; it is the only party which counts—indeed, with the exception of the Greeks and the group of Armenian independents, the only party that exists. The liberal union may be revived, but it is asserted that it will adopt a more cautious policy than that which helped bring about the outbreak of April 13.

So far from being radical in its tendencies, the legislation of the session is criticized on the ground of excessive conservatism. The articles in the associations law which deal with clubs formed on a racial or religious basis and with trade unions have caused considerable discontent.

The laws regarding the press and public meetings have been freed from their most objectionable features by the Senate. The appointment of Djavid Bey to the ministry of finance has deprived the House of its leading orator, and of a

Bey, an excellent and conciliatory Vice-President, Nail Bey, and Aristidi Pasha are greatly missed since their promotion to cabinet rank. Of the members of the committee bloc Hussein Djavid Bey, Mustafa Assim Effendi, one of the most liberal of the Ulama, and Yusuf Kemal, who with Hussein Djavid has done his utmost to secure justice for the Armenians of Adana, have added to their reputations. Neither the Greeks nor the Bulgarians have produced any outstanding personality, while of the Arabs nine-tenths are heavily handicapped by their ignorance of Turkish. Among the Armenians Haladjian Effendi has done excellent work on committee.

DEVOTE MONEY TO NAVAL COLLEGE

Lord Mayor of Sydney and Principal Subscribers of the Citizens Dreadnought Fund to Found Institution.

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The federal government having assumed the responsibility of the commonwealth's share in imperial defense, it is now proposed by the lord mayor of Sydney and the principal subscribers of the citizens dreadnought fund to devote £100,000 of the money to founding a "King Edward Naval College" for the training of young Australian officers and to the establishment of training farms for young British immigrants, following in this respect the scheme outlined by the Rev. Mr. Gwynne and the British Immigration League, which seeks to supply the labor needs of overseas states by sending out from England youths of between 15 and 21 years of age.

CRETAN DEPUTIES WILL BE RECEIVED

CONSTANTINOPLE—M. Gyparis, the Hellenic minister to the Porte, denies the published stories in all the local journals to the effect that the Greek minister had declared to Rifaat Pasha, the Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, that the Hellenic government had decided to refuse to receive the Cretan deputies in the event of their election, and further, that M. Mavromichalis had informed the provisory government of the island of this decision.

MONEY BOARD CONFERRING.

PARIS—Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Prof. A. P. Andrews, members of the United States monetary commission, are here conferring with M. Pailin, governor of the Bank of France, and other distinguished financiers and economists.

CONGO CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo—The charges brought against the Rev. W. W. Morrison, an American missionary, by a concession company, have been withdrawn, but the plaintiffs reserve the right to bring suit later for damages.

REFERENDUM WILL DECIDE IN MARCH AS TO NEW CUSTOMS

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Mr. Deakin has introduced a bill to provide for a referendum in March next to obtain the people's endorsement of the new customs revenue distribution scheme agreed to at the premiers' conference. The bill also asks for power for the commonwealth to assume the debts of the states. All commonwealth loans will, it is understood, be reserved in the future for the London market and existing state bonds converted into commonwealth bonds.

This indicates that Mr. Deakin has been successful in smoothing away all difficulties relative to the troublesome question of the consolidation of state debts.

The second reading of the long delayed high commissioner bill has been passed by the House of Representatives by 42-votes to 10. The bill to constitute the office of high commissioner for Australia in London provides that the appointment shall be for five years, the salary being £3000 per annum and £2000 a year being allowed for expenses, an official residence and traveling expenses.

A high commissioner shall be eligible for reappointment. He may be removed at any time by the governor-general for misbehavior or incapacity, or on a joint address from both houses. His duties are to be to act as the representative and resident agent of the commonwealth in the United Kingdom and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the minister respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of the commonwealth in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, in order to advance the material interests and welfare of every part of Australia. He must also, at the request of the state governments, perform similar duties for the states and duties similar to those performed by the agents-general.

SHIPS TO TAKE PART IN PAGEANT

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—C. C. Moore of San Francisco has returned to London from the continent, where he has been in the interest of the celebration to be held at San Francisco on Oct. 19 to 23 to celebrate the discovery of the Golden Gate by Gaspar de Portola. As a result of his efforts Mr. Moore said Great Britain has decided to send three warships to participate in the naval pageant; Holland, Italy and Germany will send one each, while France will send either a delegation or a ship, and Spain will send a delegation.

Foreign Briefs

SEBASTOPOL—The Russian submarine Kambala, which was sunk off this port last June has been brought to the surface from a depth of 20 fathoms.

LONDON—A magistrate at Birmingham has sentenced two ringleaders in the suffragette outbreak at the meeting Sept. 17 to terms at hard labor.

LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Colchester was a few days ago the scene of the official opening of the oyster season. The declaration read by the town clerk is of very ancient origin and includes the quaintly worded phrase stating that "from time beyond which memory runneth not to the contrary" the fishery "hath belonged and appertained to the coporation of the borough of Colchester."

There are perhaps few ceremonies which can compare for picturesque interest with the old established custom of the opening of the Colne oyster fishery for the season, by the mayor of Colchester. Wearing his official robe embroidered with gold, his cocked hat and chain of office, the mayor was accompanied by the town sergeant, in black and gold and wearing white silk stockings, carrying the mace, while close by was the town clerk in wig and gown. The mayor with the other officials and guests proceeded to the mouth of the Colne on board an oyster dredger, and then stepping on to an oyster smack the ceremony was performed. On returning to Pyleed the mayor and the chairman of the fishery board made the opening hauls of the season. The ceremony was concluded by a lunch in the packing shed.

DEVELOPMENT BILL DOES NOT APPEAL TO MOTORISTS.

When the development bill was introduced, the government was clearly of the opinion that it would be popular among the users of motor cars. At a meeting, however, of the general committee of the Royal Automobile Club and associated clubs held recently, the hope was expressed that the attention of the road board would be specially given to the improvement and widening of existing roads for facilitating motor traffic, rather than to the construction of motor roads. This may be said to express the opinion generally held by the great majority of motorists.

ADOPT NOVEL METHOD OF ADVERTISING IN LONDON.

Of the innumerable devices resorted to for advertising goods to the public,

TURKEY WILL BUILD NEW LINES

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish railway system has now an extent of 6221 kilometers, of which 1682 kilometers are in European Turkey and 4539 kilometers in Asiatic Turkey. These figures show that, in proportion to the surface of the Turkish empire, and to the number of its inhabitants, the railway mileage is small.

It is now reported that the Turkish government has under consideration the construction of fresh lines aggregating 1720 kilometers in Europe and 7945 in Asia. Of course, all these lines will not be constructed at the same time, the more so as the present state of the finances of the empire would not permit it. It is intended to begin with the construction of those of the lines which will be the most remunerative. At any rate, the realization of the scheme will permit Turkey to develop trade and industries in all her provinces.

Leading Events in Athletic World Bay State Team Picked

BACK-FIELD MEN ARE VERY SCARCE AT PENNSYLVANIA

Good Number of Promising Candidates for Line Positions, With Many Veterans Among Them.

MILLER AT QUARTER

PHILADELPHIA—On Saturday the football team of the University of Pennsylvania plays its initial game of the 1909 season. Gettysburg is scheduled for that date, and although the Pennsylvania squad will have had less than two weeks' practice before entering the contest, it is thought that they will easily win. The schedule of the Pennsylvania team is considerably different this year from heretofore. Realizing that in several times past the number of games has been so great as to be hard on the players in point of condition, the authorities have scheduled only one midweek game. This will be played on Sept. 29, immediately following that against Gettysburg.

Beginning with Saturday, Oct. 16, the team will have its work cut out for it up to the very finish. On that day Brown is played on Franklin field, and following in immediate succession and only a week apart come Penn State, Carlisle, Lafayette, Michigan and Cornell, the latter on Thanksgiving day. All games will be played on the home grounds in Philadelphia.

More than usual interest is being evinced in the Penn State and Penn-Lafayette games this season. Hollenback, captain and halfback of last year's squad, is coaching the former institution, while Folwell, a former All-American man, is coaching Lafayette. The outcome of these games is extremely doubtful, since besides having two of the best players the country has produced coaching them, both Lafayette and State have extraordinarily strong teams this year.

The game against the Carlisle Indian team, however, will probably be the hardest one of the season. For the past two successive seasons Carlisle has defeated Pennsylvania, while in 1906 there was a tie score.

Probably the last game against Michigan University will be played this year. The western men are apparently desirous of again taking up with the western conference, and should such relations be resumed it would prevent any game between these two. Pennsylvania has defeated the westerners for the last three years.

The quality of the material for this year's Pennsylvania team is extremely unpromising at the outset. Thus far only slightly over 50 candidates have reported for practice and outside of the men who played on last year's varsity and scrubs these candidates compose one of the greenest lots of material which has ever been seen on Franklin field. A great disparity in both ends and backfield material is much in evidence. Men who are capable of filling the backfield positions are even more scarce than for the ends. The loss of Hollenback, Means and Manier, who last year formed so strong a combination for the team, is badly felt. The coaches are trying out all candidates for the team in order that they may find a suitable fullback. Ramsdell, the big Texan, has thus far shown up best at that place. He is especially poor in punting, however, and it is possible that he will be shifted to one of the halfback positions, putting in his place a much lighter man. This man is Thayer, who, though unusually light for such a place, has in practice shown better punting abilities than have been noticed at Pennsylvania for some time.

The line positions are taking care of themselves better than any others. With Cozens, Lambertson, Dietrick, Ferrier and Pike, all of last year's varsity squad, a combination is formed of which it will be hard to find a superior in the colleges.

SHERIDAN WINS FOUR PRIZES. WASHINGTON—Three firsts and a second prize in the Hibernian games at Benning park were won here Wednesday by Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American of New York. He was first in the 120-yard high hurdles, 17s; 16-pound shotput, first, 42 ft. 9 in.; throwing the discus, first, 138 ft.; second in the hop, skip and jump. John Flanagan and Ben Sherman of the Irish-American A. C. and Matt McGrath of the New York A. C. as well as Sheridan, are entered tomorrow for the hammer throwing contest.

HOLYOKE CAPTAIN FOR BOSTON.

HOLYOKE—Manager and Captain Michael McCormack of the local baseball club has been drafted by the Boston Americans and will join that team by the spring. Notification was received here by Treasurer Winkles of the local club this morning from James H. O'Rourke, secretary of the Connecticut League. McCormack had some major league experience when he played third base for the Brooklyn Nationals a few seasons ago.

JORDAN TO MANAGE ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Otto Jordan, present second baseman, who was secured from the Brooklyn Nationals four seasons ago, has been named as manager of the Atlanta baseball team for next year.

GREENE PICKS SECOND ELEVEN

Some Fast Practise Work Done by Harvard Football Candidates This Morning With a Scrimmage.

Captain Fish was not on Soldiers' field this morning when the members of Harvard's second football squad appeared for practice. The men were handled by Coaches Greene, Kersberg, Kennard, Blagden and Cutting.

The squad was divided into two sections, Greene being in charge of the first and Kennard the second. After about 10 minutes of limbering up Greene made up an eleven and put it through a hard signal drill. Kennard did the same with his section. The eleven which Greene picked is expected to face the varsity this afternoon in the first actual scrimmage work of the year. It is made up as follows:

E. Houston, I. E. W. K. Coburn, I. T. W. K. Blodgett, I. F. Estabrook, C. Fisher, R. E. Barber, R. T. Paine, R. C. Potter, G. H. W. Page, I. H. B. R. M. Page, R. E. B. G. S. Blodgett, F. B.

During the practise many formations were tried out and the men showed considerable speed. Few fumbles were made. After the preliminary work, the two elevens were given some scrimmage work against each other. This was the first of the year and the players put much life into the play.

The chief feature of Wednesday's practice was the reappearance of R. G. McKay, last year's tackle, and Fisher, the freshman tackle of last season. Both of these men have been busy preparing for examinations, and it is now confidently believed that they will be eligible to play this year. Two promotions to the first division were made when E. T. Blake '12, and W. G. O'Hare '11, both guards, were taken in. One new man reported for the first time yesterday, I. Davis '10, a guard or a center. Henry Sprague was out in football clothes also for the first time for nearly a week.

The first squad was again divided into two teams, but the men were interchanged a good deal, so that it was hard to tell which was supposed to be the first or second team. One was made up of:

L. E. F. D. Houston; I. T. Foster; I. G. West; C. W. Huntington; R. G. Dunlap; R. T. McKay; R. E. G. B. Browne; G. B. O'Pherry; I. H. B. Morrison; F. B. Perkins; R. H. B. Corbett.

Perkins took Minto's place at fullback, Morrison was shifted to halfback where Leslie has been playing. Leslie was playing on the other team. Just before the practise was over the coaches let the teams conduct their own work. The team with O'Hare at quarter went down the field, going through signals very fast.

A picked team from the second squad went through signals under the coaches' direction, one that will in all probability face the varsity squad in a scrimmage today. The second team line-up was as follows:

L. E. F. D. Houston; I. T. Coburn; I. G. W. K. Blodgett; Estabrook; R. E. Barber; R. T. Paine; R. C. Potter; G. H. W. Page; I. H. B. R. M. Page; R. E. B. G. S. Blodgett, F. B.

GLIDDEN PRIZE CARS IN BOSTON

Although the East did not have an opportunity to see the Glidden tour this year it will have a chance to see the cars that won both the Glidden and Hower trophies. These two cars, one a six-cylinder, 48-horsepower touring car and the other a six-cylinder, 36-horsepower runabout, are being sent through the East by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, whose cars won both trophies, being the only clean scores, both road and mechanical, there were in the tour. They will be in J. W. Maguire Company's salesroom Sept. 24 to 27.

At the conclusion of the Glidden tour at Kansas City the touring car went to Minneapolis, where, in very decisive fashion, it won the economy contest, which was a feature of the annual endurance run held from that city. It was then sent to New York to join the runabout which had been on exhibition there for some time. On neither one of these cars has there been a single replacement of a part since they left Buffalo early in July for their 2630-mile journey over the bad roads and prairies of the West that was destined to bring to them double honors.

In examining these two cars prospective buyers will have an opportunity to see cars that have traveled approximately a little over 4000 miles each. A careful inspection of them is invited both by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company and the J. W. Maguire Company, at whose place of business they will be. In this way the company expects to show in just what condition its cars may be expected to be at the end of several thousands of miles of travel, a fact that should appeal to those interested along this line.

HARVARD COACH GETS CHARM.

Charles Stephenson, assistant rowing coach at Harvard, is back from Canada, where he trained the members of the Lachine Boat and Canoe Club of the past season. He was given a handsome gold watch chain charm. The coach has another charm made on identical lines which he gave him to present to Roger Cutler of the Harvard varsity crew in recognition of the help he rendered the crew in his practise row with them July 4. The charm is in the shape of a Roman god, with a sculler inclosed in a laurel wreath, and on the reverse side is found the inscription.

SAVED GAME FOR ATHLETICS.



(Copyrighted by C. J. Horner, Boston.)
H. W. KRAUSE.
Philadelphia American Baseball Club.

PITTSBURG WINS ANOTHER GAME

Easily Overcomes Big Boston Lead by Heavy Hitting—New York Wins From St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	107	36	.741
Chicago	92	45	.672
New York	81	53	.604
Cincinnati	70	68	.507
Philadelphia	68	71	.489
St. Louis	47	87	.351
Brooklyn	17	88	.161
Boston	29	99	.282

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.
Pittsburg 12, Boston 7.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 4.
New York 4, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Pittsburg.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

Pittsburg won another game from Boston in the National League Wednesday by a score of 12 to 7. New York defeated St. Louis 4 to 3, while Cincinnati and Philadelphia played a 14-inning tie, ending with the score 4 to 4. The Chicago-Brooklyn game was postponed.

COONEY PITCHES GOOD BALL.

PITTSBURG—The home team won the game here Wednesday from Boston with the score of 12 to 7. Boston took the lead at the start of the game, and at the end of the second inning the score stood 2 to 2 in their favor, but the superior pitching of Pittsburg was too much for Boston. Cooney, the recruit from the New England League did some wonderful pitching, checking the batting of Pittsburg, who had been hammering the ball all over the field. The score:

innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....	2	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	—	12 13
Boston.....	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	7 11
Pitchers: Leiffield, Leever, Willis and Bryant; Brown, Richie, Cooney and Gra- ham. Umpires, Kane and Rigler.										

Batteries, Leifeld, Leever, Willis and Gibson; Brown, Rieck, Cooney and Graham. Umpires, Kane and Rigler.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS—The first game of the scheduled two was won here Wednesday by New York 4 to 3. The second game was called after three innings, with the score 4 to 0 in favor of St. Louis.

FOURTEEN INNINGS TIES GAME.
CINCINNATI—Fourteen innings of a
game were played here Wednesday
Cincinnati and Philadelphia, a great
banded catch by Magee saving Phil
phia from defeat in the final inning

Batteries, Mathewson and Meyers; Landrum, Beebe and Phelps. Umpires, Brennan and Klein.

FOURTEEN INNINGS TIES GAME.

CINCINNATI—Fourteen innings of a tie game were played here Wednesday by Cincinnati and Philadelphia, a great one-handed catch by Magee saving Philadelphia from defeat in the final inning. Cincinnati tied the score in the ninth inning. Philadelphia again took the lead in the fourteenth by scoring two, which Cincinnati duplicated. The game was then called on account of darkness. The score:

HICKING MEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS—Head Coach Berrien has had several men from the fourth class and for the big aggregation which will to work Monday and there are expects of a few others before the

Batteries, Fromme, Gaspar and Roth; Moren, McMillen and Duolin. Umpires, Eustice and Klein.

PICKING MEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS—Head Coach Berrien has picked several men from the fourth class squad for the big aggregation which will start to work Monday and there are prospects of a few others before the end of the week. The remainder will be allowed to try the fourth class team. In the backfield, Austin, formerly of Germantown Academy; Hall of William and Mary College, Cochran and Vanderkloot will be given a change. The only candidate for the line who has shown particular promise as yet is Rodas, who played at the University of Kentucky.

MA'LEER TO MANAGE WASHINGTON

PHILADELPHIA—The Washington Club next season will be managed by James McAleer, manager of the St. Louis American baseball team according to the positive announcement made Wednesday by him.

YALE VETERANS SLOW TO REPORT

Andrus, Corey and Goebel Not Yet at New Haven—Butterworth Joins the Coaches.

NEW HAVEN—Head Coach Howard Jones of the Yale varsity football squad is much concerned over the way in which the veterans of last year's eleven are failing to report for early practise. Captain Coy, of course, is expected to be out of the lineup for another month at least, but Andrus and Goebel, guards, and Corey, quarterback, are not yet here, and it is not definitely known just when they will turn up.

Two veterans appeared Wednesday for the first time. They were Hobbs and Naedel. Hobbs did not come out for the morning work, but was in uniform at the afternoon drill. He was given his old position at left tackle, Lilley, who has played there, being moved over to right tackle.

For the first time coaches outside the permanent staff, Jones and Wheaton, arrived for work. George Ade, Frank Butterworth and Stuart were present. Ade is to remain several days. He coached the quarterbacks, Butterworth the punters and Stuart the tackles. Four hours work was given the candidates, about equally divided between morning and afternoon drill. Additions to the squad brought the total number to about 50, including 40 varsity and 10 freshmen. Passing and handling the ball was the work in the morning and the afternoon was spent in a careful rehearsal of signals and formations.

The players had their first experience of the season with a wet ball and a slippery field and it gave them some valuable practise under these conditions. The varsity lineup:

L. E. Logan; I. T. Hobbs; I. G. Bronson; C. Hyde; R. E. Greenough; R. T. Lilley; R. E. Haines; G. B. Johnson; I. H. B. Daley; R. H. B. Field; F. B. Philbin.

BAY STATE GOLF TEAM PICKED

Strongest Team From Massachusetts in the History of the Interstate Matches Goes to Rhode Island.

It is shown by the official make-up of the Massachusetts team of golfers, which is to go to Providence tomorrow for the annual interstate match with Rhode Island at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, that the Bay State will be represented by its strongest team of players in the history of these matches. There will be 10 singles matches in the forenoon and five foursomes in the afternoon. The executive committee of the state association announced this team Wednesday:

H. H. Wilder, captain, Yesper; Percival Gilbert, Edge-Burn, the state amateur champion; John G. Anderson, Woodland; E. W. Whitmore, the Country Club; Hugo R. Johnston, Myopia; F. M. Chaffin, Wollaston; Arthur G. Lockwood, Albion; A. T. White, Brae-Burn; T. H. Hoyt, Albion; T. W. Crocker, Jr., Alpine; R. R. Freeman, Wollaston; and either G. H. Crocker, Alpine, or W. C. Chick, Brae-Burn.

A slight change may be made in the makeup of the Rhode Island team; but, according to the officials of that association, this team will play: D. Fairchild, H. B. Rust, H. Congdon, C. H. Gardner, H. E. Kenworthy, A. S. Vennerebeck, J. Shepard, Jr., W. Clark, F. B. Lavis and H. D. Day.

The Massachusetts team has also been pretty much determined on for the Lesley cup matches, to be played at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, near Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 1, and it is: H. H. Wilder, captain; P. Gilbert, J. G. Anderson, P. W. Whitmore, H. R. Johnston, T. M. Claffin, A. G. Lockwood and W. C. Chick. Two other regular players and the substitutes will be selected this week.

SIBLEY AHEAD AT WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON—The high man at the weekly shoot of the Paleface Association over the traps here Wednesday afternoon was A. E. Sibley who broke 93 out of 100, returning three full fifteens in the afternoon. Charles was second with 88. Sibley also took the honors in the eighth shot for the Dupont trophy, a 50-target match with added handicaps. He broke 47 straight. Charles tied his score by virtue of his handicap of two birds.

Arrangements have been completed for a special all-day tournament Saturday of 175 targets, at which Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Topperwein of San Antonio, Tex., will compete. A feature will be an exhibition of expert and fancy shooting with these three weapons by the Topperweins. The exhibition will take place at 2 p. m. and will be open to the public.

BEST CARD HELD BY RICHARDSON.

The best card in the regular Wednesday tournament at Clyde Park was held by John Richardson of the Country Club. It was a remarkable card, in that up to the new ninth hole his going was better than that of any amateur hitherto. For the first eight holes he had 31—by holes, 6, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3. At the ninth, the longest in the course, 500 yards, he took 10. At that he finished with an 83, a very creditable performance.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	88	60	.595
Newark	84	65	.561
Providence	79	69	.532
Toronto	77	69	.528
Buffalo	69	77	.473
Montreal	65	80	.448
Baltimore	64	81	.444
Jersey City	60	85	.414

THE THREE LEADING CLUBS WIN GAMES IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston Defeats Cleveland, Philadelphia Beats the St. Louis Team and Detroit Wins From Washington.

OTHER POSTPONED

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	91	51	.641
Philadelphia	88	53	.624
Boston	83	59	.583
Chicago	70	70	.500
Cleveland	68	72	.485
New York	66	73	.475
St. Louis	60	81	.429
Washington	30	103	.225

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.
Boston 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 5, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

The three leading clubs in the American League race won their games Wednesday, Boston defeating Cleveland 3 to 1, Philadelphia beating St. Louis 6 to 2 and Detroit winning from Washington 5 to 3. The Chicago-New York game was postponed.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR BOSTON.

The game played at Boston Wednesday proved to be another victory for the Boston Americans, who defeated Cleveland 3 to 1. Boston scored for extra bases and nearly all of them counted in the scoring. St. Louis hit Combs' curves hard and he was taken out in the fifth inning. Krause, who took Combs' place, did not permit a batsman to reach first base, five of them striking out and only one ball being knocked out of the infield. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Boston	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	-3 7 1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1 5 2

Batteries, Wood and Donohue; Mitchell and Easterly. Umpires, Egan and Sheridan.

HOME TEAM WINS EASY VICTORY.

Batteries, Gillick and Donohue; Mitchell and Easterly. Umpires, Egan and Sheridan.

HOME TEAM WINS EASY VICTORY.

PHILADELPHIA—St. Louis was easily defeated here Wednesday by Philadelphia, 6 to 2. Six of the home team's nine hits off Gillick were for extra bases and nearly all of them counted in the scoring. St. Louis hit Combs' curves hard and he was taken out in the fifth inning. Krause, who took Combs' place, did not permit a batsman to reach first base, five of them striking out and only one ball being knocked out of the infield. The score:

rine and O'Loughlin.

DETROIT EASILY TAKES GAME.

WASHINGTON—Detroit won easily by the score of 8 to 3 here Wednesday from the local team. Crawford made two triples, a double and a single, while

Batteries, Gillick and Donohue; Mitchell and Easterly. Umpires, Egan and Sheridan.

DETROIT EASILY TAKES GAME.

WASHINGTON—Detroit won easily by the score of 8 to 3 here Wednesday from the local team. Crawford made two triples, a double and a single, while Cobb hit three singles and a double. Two of Moriarty's three singles drove in runs. The locals retired in order in seven of the nine innings. Exceptionally good catches by Levitt and Gessler shared honors with Mullin's pitching. The score:

MECHANIC ARTS HAS SCRIMMAGE.

The Mechanic Arts high football squad had its first scrimmage of the season on the Franklin park playstead Wednesday afternoon under the direction of Coach John J. O'Donnell. In the game the boys

Batteries, Mullin and Schmidt; Walker and Street. Umpires, Evans and Dineen.

MECHANIC ARTS HAS SCRIMMAGE.

The Mechanic Arts high football squad had its first scrimmage of the season on the Franklin park playstead Wednesday afternoon under the direction of Coach John J. O'Donnell, Jr., and the boys showed up well. Rudolph von Lenn is being tried out at tackle and seems to be filling in the position nicely. Gibson is the most probable candidate for fullback. Hoar and Mooney have been doing good work at right end. Leon Smith is a fixture at left end. Capt. Henry Nissen is playing the back field for the Back Bay schoolboys and is in good form, and M. A. H. S. expects to present a formidable team to oppose Somerville.

RECORD FOR NEW COURSE.

Tom McNamara, the club professional, in a match with Dr. R. A. Sproule, at the Wollaston Golf Club Wednesday on the new course, had a medal score of 69, which is a record for the new course. McNamara defeated Dr. Sproule, who has recently returned from abroad, by 10 up, the "professional" winning nine holes in succession. For the woman's trophy offered by G. A. White, Miss Lois M. Kendall, yesterday, at Wollaston, led with a score of 148—10—138. The other scores were: Mrs. F. H. Parmelee, 140—0—140; Mrs. L. B. Hatch, 158—15—143; Miss A. L. Bell, 149—0—149; Miss Grace Cavanaugh, 167—5—162.

ARRANGING FOR RELAY RACE.

The Cambridge, Boston and Somerville Y. M. C. A.'s are making preliminary arrangements today for a five-mile relay race between boys representing their associations. The course will be from Central square, Cambridge, to Coolidge Corner and back. The distance will be divided into 1 1/2-mile laps, so that each city will enter 20 boys. Last year the Cambridge team defeated the Somerville boys over the same course.

ROAD MAPS AND W. B. Clarke Co. AUTO GUIDES 26 & 28 Tremont St.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

It is just a little exhausting, being treated as a kind of knowledge-box or universal information bureau on all golfing topics—and they are numerous. No doubt it is to be taken as a compliment. The latest inquiry regards the interpretation of Rule 32, which says that "either side is entitled to have the flagstick removed when approaching the hole, etc.," says Horace Hutchinson in the London Telegraph. The point, as expressed by my correspondent, is "whether it is the player only, who is playing at the hole, who is entitled to have the flagstick removed when he is approaching the hole, or whether the opponent is also entitled to remove the flagstick, or send his caddy to do so when the opposing side is approaching the hole."

There is not the slightest doubt about the common interpretation of the rule, namely, that either side may have out the flag when either side is approaching; nor is there the slightest doubt (in my mind at all events) that this is the intention of the rule. The inquiry which writes to me says that it is likely to be a disadvantage to the player if the opponent is allowed to have the flag out at any moment. It may happen so. A "pernickiness" opponent may cause you a deal of disadvantage by sending his caddy to take out the flag when you are at vast distances from the hole. That cannot be helped. It has to be remembered, yet again, that we live in an imperfect world, in which our only remedy is often the very primitive one of "never playing with the man again," but there is no doubt that he has the right to ask you to suspend your club—to stop your stroke—until his caddy has gone to the hole, no matter how far you may be from it. The term "approaching" is so vague as to carry no definition of distance whatever.

The rule about sending forward is modified to some extent by rule 29, which says: "A player is always entitled to send his own caddy to stand at the hole while he plays a stroke." This is an important concession to the unhappy fact that the golfer is not a "mechanical contrivance," as the rules put it, but a bundle of energy, with a few details of muscle, bone, etc., thrown in. To the mechanical contrivance it would be all the same whether the presence at the hole was sympathetic to him or the reverse. To the human golfer it is not so, and how well some

LOWELL CITIZENS FAVOR SUBURBAN ROAD AT HEARING

(Continued from Page One.)

the promoters of this road promise. Business between Lawrence and Boston is continually growing and it is absolutely necessary that transportation facilities be increased.

On cross examination Attorney Coolidge for the Boston & Maine asked the witness if the people of Lawrence have ever asked for added facilities, and Mr. Sutherland replied that the Merchants Association has repeatedly asked for more trains and their requests have been denied as often as made.

Daniel J. Murphy of Lawrence said he had traveled on many of the interurban roads of the middle West and believed that such a road would be of great benefit to the city of Lawrence.

Dr. Joseph E. Lamoureux, chairman of the Lowell school board, said his city is united in favor of the project. It affords a centrally located station, with frequent and regular service, and an assurance that every train will make the trip to Boston in the same time that is taken by the few express trains which the Boston & Maine runs.

Ex-Senator George E. Putnam of Lowell said the express service now given that city is wholly inadequate, as every express train comes from the north, and two traveling companions are seldom able to sit together, even if both are able to find seats.

George C. Dempsey of Lowell said he had talked with many citizens of Lowell concerning the project and found a unanimous sentiment in its favor. The hearing was then continued until tomorrow forenoon.

WASHINGTON MEN SELL A TOWNSITE

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—Five prominent Goldendale men, Frank Aldrich, Edwin Ward, Nat Ward, Louis Duncan and Nat Ingram, with Hugh G. Phillips of Vancouver, Wash., sold their holdings at Lazon, on the North Bank road, to G. Henry Whitcomb of Boston and James A. Moore of Seattle for \$100,000.

The property consists of a 540-acre townsite, a fully installed pumping and lighting plant for the entire tract, a hotel and stores.

EL PASO-PACIFIC ROAD PROJECTED

EL PASO, Tex.—Dr. F. S. Pearson, head of the Canadian capitalists who recently purchased the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific road and secured control of the Chihuahua & Pacific, announces that the two roads will be extended from El Paso to the Pacific ocean with an outlet at the mouth of the Rio Mayo, in Sonora, Mex., the project to involve \$15,000,000. Surveys will begin in 30 days.

This road will afford the quickest traffic from the United States to the west end of the Panama canal.

FOURTH OF JULY MISHAPS FEWER

There has been a decrease during the last four years in the number of casualties, fires and amount of noise attendant upon the Fourth of July celebrations in Boston.

Commissioner O'Meara, in a statement issued today, says the official records for 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 show that these features have steadily diminished in Boston in those years, despite the fact that the general use of fireworks has been lawful during 20 hours of each Fourth of July.

NEW BATTLESHIP NOW OVERHAULED

PHILADELPHIA—The battleship Michigan, which has recently been delivered to the United States government by the New York Shipbuilding Company, is now at League Island, undergoing a general overhauling.

The crew of the new ship is now being selected and it is expected that all the men, 800 in number, will be at the island in the near future. The Michigan is being inspected by thousands of persons every day.

GENERAL GRANT FOR PRESIDENT

CHICAGO—Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant for prohibition candidate for President. This will be the program for the campaign of 1912, if the leaders of the party have their way. The boom for him got under way today, when the prohibition leaders gathered here to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the party.

CUBAN HEAD IN STORM DISTRICT.

HAVANA—President Gomez left today for the Pinar del Rio province to investigate the needs of the storm victims. The special session of Congress that will be asked for an appropriation for relief meets tomorrow.

HOLDS PIANO PLAYING RECORD.

RICHMOND, Ind.—Roy J. Harding has broken the world's record for continuous piano playing in a contest. He played 36 hours and 36 minutes, which is four minutes better than the record.

Local Briefs

RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

George S. Smith was appointed ancillary receiver of Thomas O'Callaghan & Co., carpet dealers, Boston, by Judge Braley in the supreme judicial court today on a bill filed by Thomas O'Callaghan and N. Smith against the corporation. The company is a Maine corporation and was dissolved Wednesday. The liabilities are about \$60,000, and the assets, it is said, exceed that amount.

CANALS DISAPPEAR ON MARS.

A telegram received by John Ritchie, Jr., from Prof. Percival Lowell at Flagstaff, Ariz., states that recent observations show that the Antarctic canals of Mars are disappearing. Professor Lowell thinks this tends to support the theory that life exists on Mars and that the canals denote a system of irrigation.

BOSTON IMPORTS INCREASE.

The value of the domestic exports of the port of Boston for the week ending Sept. 17 was \$1,510,452, as compared with \$1,520,237 for the corresponding week in 1908. Imports for the first-named period were valued at \$2,584,447, as compared with \$2,301,495 for the corresponding week last year.

CANDIDATE IN CAMBRIDGE.

John J. Scott of Cambridge announces his candidacy for the Democratic mayoral nomination. Mr. Scott includes in his policies the municipal ownership of the electric light plant, the abolition of the water board and a park commission of one, who will receive a salary of \$2000.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET.

The Professional Women's Club held its first Thursday luncheon of the season at the Westminster tavern. The guest was Mrs. Annie Yeomans, the actress, who spoke to the 40 women present. The exercises were in charge of Miss Marion Howard Brazier.

INSPECTOR AT FT. BANKS.

Lieut.-Col. Millard S. Harmon of the general staff of the United States army arrived unexpectedly today at Ft. Banks from Washington to make the annual special inspection of all the troops, equipments, buildings and fortifications at all the forts in Boston harbor.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR FINED.

Mark Harris, a contractor, today was fined \$25 by Judge Duff in the municipal court for failing to comply with the plans and specifications approved by the building commissioner in the erection of several three-flat houses in Kensington street, Roxbury.

PRINTERS TO ORGANIZE.

The meeting of Boston Typographical Union 13 Sunday afternoon at 386 Harrison avenue will be attended by delegates from all New England to form a New England typographical union along the lines of several western districts.

FLOOD FUND IS INCREASED.

Gardiner Martin Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch, American National Red Cross, has acknowledged the receipt of contributions for the sufferers from the late floods in Mexico, bringing the total up to \$382.

FRANK A. MUNSEY OPTIMISTIC.

Frank A. Munsey, just back from Europe, talks very optimistically about foreign commercial and financial affairs. Financiers and bankers in Europe, he says, are all encouraged by the improved conditions in the United States.

CAPTAIN MAY BE RETAINED.

Capt. Dennis Donovan is due to retire from the Boston police department Nov. 20 next. He is inspector of uniform and drillmaster. It is said that Commissioner O'Meara will recommend that he be retained on duty.

HEARING ON LAW'S DELAYS.

The commission appointed under the state laws to investigate causes of delay in the administration of justice in civil actions will hold a public hearing at the State House, in room 227, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 10 a. m.

SCHOOLHOUSE ARCHITECT.

Mayor George A. Hibbard has authorized the schoolhouse commission to employ temporarily Charles W. Hull, an architect, for the purpose of revamping the new schoolhouse plans for the commission.

VERMONT WOMEN TO MEET HERE.

The fall meeting of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs will be held on Oct. 6 and 7 at Hotel Vendome. The organization will be guests of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of Veterans.

MISSION EXHIBIT EXPLAINED.

Earl S. Taylor, secretary of the missionary exhibition that is to be held in Mechanics Hall in 1911, at the Park Street Church last night explained the project with stereopticon slides.

J. H. FOLKINS PASSES AWAY.

J. Herbert Folkins of 112 Clark avenue, Chelsea, passed away Wednesday. He was engaged in manufacturing in Chelsea and Boston under the name of James H. Folkins Company.

DECISION ON GAS HELPS FARMERS

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Judge Flannely of the district court has made a ruling that is of considerable import to the farmers of the gas region of Kansas, holding in the case of Mary Carson against the Kasigan Oil, Gas and Power Company, that the company must supply the plaintiff's residence with gas and denying the company's right to discriminate in rates.

Brief News About the State

WALTHAM.

The Womans Relief Corps tendered a supper and party to the members of the local G. A. R. post last evening.

A special meeting of the Republican Club will be held this evening when the local candidates for office will be present and speak. An amendment to the by-laws will be acted upon and a first and second vice-president elected.

Next Sunday will be rally day in the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church. The Rev. O. P. Clifford, D. D., of Brookline will deliver the address.

Secretary of State Missions James Norcross will deliver an address before the members of the Young Peoples Society of the Beth Eden Baptist Church next Tuesday evening.

Ex-Alderman Grafton E. Kirwin has announced his candidacy for alderman from ward 2.

Instruction in football playing is to be given the pupils in the ninth grade of the South Grammar School at their request.

New buildings to the value of \$19,000 are shortly to be erected here by City Solicitor Thomas F. Carey. The improvements will include two four-tenement houses and one two-tenement house, the former to cost \$7000 each and the latter \$4600.

WEST ROXBURY.

The Stars of Jamaica, Volunteer Firemen's Association, will take part in the firemen's muster at Brockton on Oct. 8. Suffolk lodge, New England Order of Protection, will hold its annual children's party on Oct. 21. A class initiation in which the lodges of West Roxbury and Hyde Park will participate will take place on Nov. 4.

The edgestone on the eastern boundaries of the Forest Hills terminal is practically all set and the roadway is now being constructed.

The Stratford Street Baptist Church will hold a fair for three days during the middle of October.

The monthly church supper at the Baptist Church will be held on Sept. 29 under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. A parlor sale will be held in October.

WELLESLEY.

Receptacles for waste matter have been placed in various public spots in the Wellesley Hills district through the efforts of the Hills and Falls Village Improvement Society. The society has also started a movement to prevent indiscriminate walking across lots on lawns and fields.

The Manchester Unity of Natik has sold the land on Central street here which has been owned by it for several years to Benjamin F. Jones of Madison, Me. Mr. Jones has had the land broken for a dwelling.

A new dwelling is being built for Frank Giles of Newton Center in the Wellesley Fells district at Weston road and Meadow lane.

NEWTON.

The proceeds of the series of entertainments to be given this season by the Auburndale Village Improvement Society will be devoted to the work of civic improvement in ward 4. The series will open Oct. 11, a month earlier than in former years. Much interest is being aroused among the residents of Auburndale by the society's plan to hold a "village night" dinner, similar to those held several times at Newton Center.

Next Tuesday evening Gethsemane commandery, Knights Templars, will hold a public installation of officers elected last June.

FARMERS UNITE TO SELL DIRECT

California Growers Take Determined Steps to Do Away With the Commission Man's Profits.

TURLOCK, Cal.—Articles of incorporation of the Turlock Farmers' Union have been placed on file with the county clerk.

It is the intention of this local to produce vegetables, fruits and all products of the soil; to buy and sell the same, and to build and operate canneries, packing houses and dryers. The principal place of business is Turlock, the capital stock being \$25,000, divided into 5000 shares. The life of the corporation is 50 years. The directors are P. E. Anderson, A. T. Kinser, W. H. Lockwood, E. R. Leedom and D. E. Johnson, all of Turlock.

P. E. Anderson is the business agent and E. R. Leedom is the president. It is the intention of the Turlock Farmers' Union to get the best markets possible for the members and place the condition of the farmers on a better plane. They have in the past paid dearly for their experience in consigning goods to different markets and having their returns often in the "red ink" column. The union has shipped over 200 carloads of watermelons through the State Farmers' Union (Inc.), and it has also shipped a number of cars of grapes to the eastern markets. Forty cars of cantaloupes were also shipped the present season.

CHIEF JUSTICE HEADS BAPTISTS.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Supreme Court Justice Fred M. Butler of Rutland is the new president of the Vermont state Baptist convention. The Rev. J. R. Gow of Brattleboro was chosen vice-president, and the Rev. Henry Crocker of Chester secretary and treasurer at the annual meeting.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge Y. M. C. A. will hold its first fall reception to Cambridge boys tonight. At 7:30 o'clock the game rooms will open, and at 8 o'clock a varied program will begin. A. M. Chandler, chairman of the boys' work committee, will deliver the address of welcome, and H. W. Gibson, state secretary of boys' work for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, will speak.

The Massachusetts colored Baptists are holding their third annual convention in Cambridge today at St. Stephen's Baptist Church.

At the mayor's office today it is stated that Mayor Brooks will probably send back to the city council the recent order appropriating \$10,000 for the relocating of water pipes necessitated by the subway construction. The mayor wants the railway company to pay for the work direct.

The question of who is legally city solicitor is awaiting the return of the state attorney-general. His signature is needed before action can be brought before the supreme court.

It is now understood that City Auditor H. T. Upham will not remain in Cambridge, even if a salary of \$3000 is granted him. He has a state position which is said to give him a much wider scope.

BROCKTON.

The quarterly meeting of the Pilgrim Federation of Unitarian Churches will be held at the Unitarian Church in West Bridgewater today and delegates will attend from West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Brockton, North Easton, Easton, Randolph, Rockland and Whitman. The Rev. C. B. Ames of Quincy will be the speaker at the evening session.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Waldo Congregational Church is making arrangements for a September festival at the church next Tuesday. A baby parade is to be the feature.

The Rev. J. Alfred Anderson, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church, will become president of Trinity College, Round Rock, Tex., after Dec. 15, having resigned from his pastorate in this city.

The complete canvass made by the water department shows the population of the city at present to be 52,522 and that there are only 552 vacant tenements.

The Brockton District Kennel Club is making arrangements for a bench show.

LYNN.

The autumnal reception, which marks the opening of the winter season at the Y. M. C. A., will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30.

The Lynn Equal Rights Club will hold an open-air meeting Saturday afternoon with speakers from Boston and New York.

Frank Marble has purchased for \$7000 the residential and store property at 85 Blossom street.

Miss Constance Maya Das and Miss Saraswati Singh, native women of India who are to be educated at a Baltimore university, are visiting in this city.

The Pioneers and Hamiltons on Saturday will play the first in a series of baseball games for the championship of Lynn.

The Rev. Wenford G. Schurman of the Centocostal Church is to resign to enter evangelistic work.

Elmer F. Robinson has been appointed general organizer of the United Shoe Workers of America, with offices in this city.

MALDEN.

The Malden Gas Company has elected the following directors: Charles H. Tenney, D. E. Manson, Albert B. Tenney, Horace B. Wood, Beman E. Helme, S. A. York, H. C. Mansfield, Oakes Ames, E. M. Bradley and Philip Bradley. The directors elected the following officers: President, C. H. Tenney; vice-presidents, A. B. Tenney, D. E. Manson, and treasurer, E. M. Bradley.

The annual election of officers of the graduating class at the West School resulted as follows: President, Albert Howes; vice-president, Grace Broughton; secretary, Agnes Geary, and treasurer, Fred Kingman. The class colors are garnet and gold.

Sub-Master Ralph W. Channell of the high school has sent in his resignation to accept a junior mastership position at the South Boston High School.

REVERE.

The Priscilla Sewing Circle of the Trinity Congregational Church has re-organized for the winter and elected as officers: President, Mrs. Silas Bates; vice president, Mrs. William T. Stroud; secretary, Mrs. Asbury Ward; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Bell.

Arthur W. Swift of the Beachmont district has gone to Saskatchewan, Can., with his brother-in-law, to take up 640 acres of land for the purpose of raising wheat.

At the first Baptist Church Sunday, Sept. 26, there will be rally day exercises in the Sunday school with an address by Mrs. N. M. Bishop on her experiences in Sunday school work in the West.

ROXBURY.

The Suffolk Club of the Roxbury Grooving district will observe its seventeenth anniversary with an entertainment and banquet at the clubhouse tonight.

The Suffolk Bicycle Association has made arrangements for the annual reunion, which will be a dancing party at Intercollegiate Hall on Dudley street, New York's evening. The affair is under the direction of George E. Blackmer, L. E. E. Starkey, George R. Canty, H. Brooks, William Daly, William M. Hersey and E. Walsh.

DORCHESTER.

A number of Dorchester citizens of the Tonawanda street district will meet this evening in Tonawanda Hall to form what will be known as the Dorchester Center Improvement Association. The movement is being actively supported by Councilman Charles T. Harding.

The Dorchester W. C. T. U. held the first meeting of the fall last evening in the chapel of the Second Church of Dorchester.

The Dorchester Field and Forest Club will meet Saturday afternoon at Prospect Hill, Waltham, where a basket lunch will be served. Next Tuesday the club will close the season with a moonlight walk from Winthrop to Point Shirley.

MELROSE.

The Melrose Woman's Club will open the winter season Oct. 7 at the vestry of the First Congregational Church. A reception will be given the president, Mrs. William A. Lavender, and to Miss George A. Bacon of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

The first football game of the season for the high school boys is scheduled for Oct. 2, when they will play Haverhill High School at Haverhill.

Herbert L. Rand, formerly principal of the Washington school, and recently principal of the Daniels School in Majken, has been elected principal of the school for observation and practice in the State Normal School at Salem.

BROOKLINE.

The new brookline fire auto for the Brookline fire department is expected to arrive about Oct. 1. Quarters are being prepared for the chief's auto, which arrived some time ago, in the Washington street building.

Work of moving the old public library building has been completed. The concrete foundations of the new structure are over half laid and excavation is going on on the Prospect street side of the lot.

The Brookline Country Club will hold an invitation tournament Oct. 11 and 12, when three new golf holes are to be opened.

MEDFORD.

Registration for the public evening schools will be held at the superintendent's office in the high school building Oct. 18 and 19.

Officers from surrounding cities and towns attended an open meeting of Cradock lodge, N. E. O. P., Wednesday evening.

By the end of October it is expected that the new Mystic valley parkway will be open for travel.

The aldermen have voted to spend \$2000 on schoolhouse repairs and \$2200 for brick sidewalks on George street.

WINTHROP.

The new sea wall at Short Beach was completed Wednesday evening, costing the town just \$14,000, as originally estimated. This work has taken three months. The wall affords 1120 feet of protected waterfront, which belongs to Winthrop.

The board of health has issued an order requesting that property owners have an approved safety or water-relief valve placed on direct-pressure hot-water boilers.

Proposals or bids are asked by the water commissioners of the town for building foundations for standpipe, gate house and appurtenant work at Great Head, the site selected for the proposed water tower.

SPECIAL TRANSIT BOARD CONVENES

State and City Commission Discusses Ideas Gleaned on New York Tour of Investigation.

This forenoon was spent in executive session by the joint committee of state and city commissioners recently appointed to continue the work of the metropolitan improvement commission. The members have been on a two days' visit to New York looking over the terminal and dock facilities of that city and returned to Boston Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock via New Rochelle, Coscob, Stamford, South Norwalk, Danbury, Hopedale, Poughkeepsie and New Haven.

The visitors were much impressed by the vast scale upon which transportation facilities in New York are built and conducted. Ideas gained in New York that can be applied to similar situations in Boston undoubtedly will be of benefit to Boston, and will be explained in detail when the joint commission issues its report shortly, say the members today.

CROWD ATTACKS NON-UNIONISTS.

OMAHA, Neb.—Late last night while the non-union men were trying to run cars into the Vinton street barns, 3000 persons attacked and dragged them from the cars. It took the police three hours to disperse them. Although it is generally believed that some kind of compromise will eventually be reached, little progress toward a settlement was made today.

BIG ATTENDANCE AT RUTGERS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Rutgers College began its one hundred and forty-fourth year Wednesday with the largest attendance of students in the history of the institution. The entering class numbers 142.

Telegraph Briefs

BROCKTON WORKERS WAIVE PAY.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The count of a poll taken Monday by local shoe workers shows 1194 in favor and 223 opposed to the proposal to waive all demands for back pay if the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company will move its factories back to this city.

ENGAGE B. T. WASHINGTON.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Congregational club has made arrangements to have Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee University, as its principal speaker at the next meeting of the club in the Y. M. C. A. Building on Monday evening, Oct. 11.

NEZINSCOT MEN TESTIFY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—In the trial of Naval Constructor John G. Tawressey in connection with the sinking of the naval tug Nezinscot, at the navy yard, Chief Machinist George H. Pratt, Chief Boat-swin's Mate Frank R. Bitter and Seaman W. H. Fitzgerald have testified.

DESTROYER TRAVELS FAST.

LEWES, Del.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Smith has made the remarkable speed of 32 knots an hour, four knots more than required by the contract, in the standardization run on the standard mile off the Delaware Breakwater.

LINE TO ECUADOR ORGANIZED.

BALTIMORE—A new commercial enterprise, known as the South American Fruit & Steamship Company, has been launched here to run steamships along both coasts of Ecuador, trading in bananas, oranges and coconuts.

FLOOD REPORTED IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE—One hundred persons are reported lost and 500 homes destroyed in a flood that has swept through the northern portion of Syria. Hundreds of survivors are homeless and without food or clothing.

CLYDE LINER AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Clyde line steamer Carib, which became disabled off Cape Hatteras last Sunday night, while bound to this port and Georgetown, S. C., with passengers and merchandise from New York, has reached here safely.

KING'S DAUGHTERS MEET.

FAIRHAVEN, Vt.—The annual convention of the State Association of King's Daughters is being held here. Miss Clara Moorhouse of New York, corresponding secretary of the international body, spoke on "The International Convention."

FLEET'S WINTER QUARTERS.

WASHINGTON—The navy department is giving consideration to the winter quarters of the Atlantic fleet. This subject will be referred to the general board, which will hold its first regular meeting on Sept. 29.

MAINE EVANGELISTS BUSY.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The committee of the state-wide evangelistic campaign to commence Jan. 5 is now actively at work on preparations. The Rev. Henry E. Dunning of this city is chairman of the committee.

MILLIONS IN PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON—The number of pensioners on the roll in three states and the amount paid them on June 30 were: Massachusetts, 40,098, \$6,629,747; Vermont, 7093, \$1,470,119; Maine, 17,273, \$3,113,325.

CANADIAN TESTS AEROPLANE.

EDMONTON, Alberta—Reginald Hunt of this city has made a successful test of a new type of flying machine which he calls

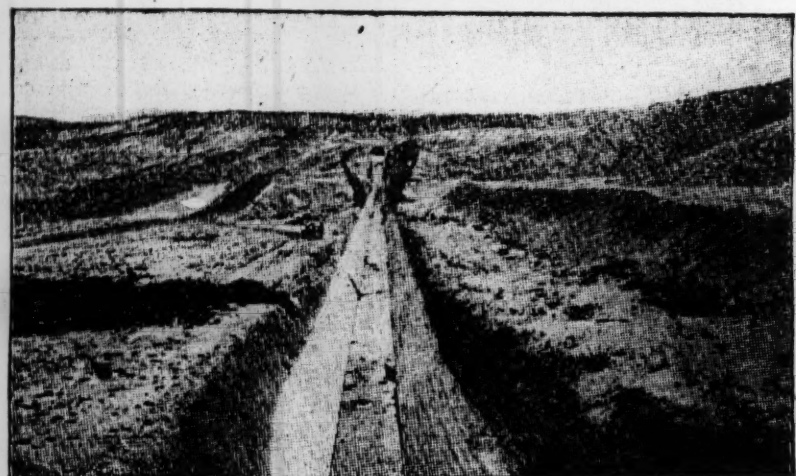
President Taft Today to Use Large Gold Bell For Opening of Gunnison River Irrigation System

(Continued from Page One.)

river irrigation system will be put into operation. One center of interest is at Montrose, where President Taft will touch an electric button for its opening; another is the desert town of Lujan in the southwest corner of Colorado.

Through a tunnel piercing a spur in the wilds of the Rockies the Gunnison river will in part be diverted from the world-famous Black canyon and rush into the Uncompahgre valley, at the rate of 8000 gallons a minute, filling 400 miles of lateral canals that gridiron 200,000 acres of desert land.

President Taft will use no ordinary push button when he makes the electrical contact at Montrose. Instead, an ingenious and handsome device has been provided by the Colorado Telephone Company. A beautiful mahogany box con-



ONE OF THE ARTERIES OF THE GUNNISON RIVER.

This is a portion of the immense system just completed by the reclamation board of the national government for the irrigation of 200,000 acres of desert land in the valley of the Uncompahgre river.



GUNNISON RIVER AND CANYON.

The waters of this Rocky mountain stream will now be diverted into the Uncompahgre valley for irrigation purposes. Government engineers had to overcome almost insurmountable difficulties in exploring the course of the stream.

tains the electrical apparatus, and mounted in the top of the box is a solid silver plate six by eight inches, in two sections. One section contains an engraved map of the Gunnison river and tributary territory, and the other the Uncompahgre valley. The two plates are electrically insulated one from the other. To form the contact President Taft will use a magnificent bell, made of Colorado gold 18 carats fine and beautifully engraved. The bell weighs 5½ ounces.

When the President places the bell upon the floating plate the weight will be sufficient to form the contact and set in motion the machinery which will open the headgates of the tunnel and release the water.

For Lujan's great day three special guests of honor have been invited: the Breckman Lazon, who conceived the idea of turning the Gunnison river out of its course, and two engineers of the reclamation bureau, W. W. Torrence and A. L. Fellows, who performed almost incredible feats in exploring the river through the Black Canyon. They first made the attempt in a party of five and failed, making only 14 miles progress in 21 days. The next year the two men tried again and conquered the canyon. They then climbed 2000 feet up the Devil's Slide, at the lower end of the canyon, having traveled 30 miles along its bottom, having swum the river 72 times from bank to bank and accomplished what no man ever did before.

President Crosses Great Divide on Trip Westward

GLENWOOD, Col.—President Taft's special train reached here today, after a night trip of 241 miles over the Rocky mountains. At Tennessee pass the climb to the top of the divide carried the President to an altitude of 10,240 feet. For the first time the President traveled through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, where at one place the track is carried over the rushing waters by a hanging bridge.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger will go through to Seattle with the President. He will assist Mr. Taft this afternoon in the formal opening of the Gunnison tunnel at Montrose. Mr. Taft will not make his speech on conservation of the natural resources—the topic of supreme interest in the country through which he will pass during the next two weeks—until he reaches Spokane on Sept. 28. It was at Spokane that the controversy between Mr. Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot arose.

It is learned that at the same time President Taft wrote his letter to Secretary Ballinger he also wrote to Mr. Pinchot. Mr. Taft will not further comment upon the matter.

Wednesday 32 sheriffs of Colorado counties, in the costume of the plains, joined the party in a special car to act as a guard of honor to the President during his stay in the state. In khaki trousers, blue flannel shirts, peaked hats, cartridge belts, and with pistol handles protruding from holsters, they surrounded the President at every stop. They had a bunch of bronchos awaiting them at each city visited.

In his speech at Colorado Springs the President said:

"We are entering upon an era of prosperity that I hope will be exceptional; but in doing so we must be careful not to forget the obligation upon us to adopt such legislative measures in state and nation as shall prevent a recurrence of the abuses which were brought so plainly to the mind of the people by my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt."

"It is easy when you are comfortable and when the income is coming in to think that everything is all right, but it is just about that time when theappers and miners begin their work

upon the foundations of society with reference to the abuses to which I have referred. And this administration is pledged, with the aid of the people, to put upon the statute books such additional legislation as shall clinch the advance in the standards of business and in the management of railroads and industrial corporations, set up by my predecessor.

"I think we have made great advance under his influence, but we must not stop. He took up the question of conservation of our resources, including the reclamation of land, the preservation of forests, the deepening of our waterways and pledged all his efforts in the direction of a solution of these questions.

"Such a policy cannot be brought to a culmination in one administration, or two or three. All that each one can say is that his best efforts will be devoted to carrying out these policies."

BEVERLY, Mass.—Mrs. Taft will leave the summer White House at Burgess Point about the middle of October. Miss Helen Taft leaves for school on Sept. 26. Robert Taft leaves next week for Yale.

St. Louis-New Orleans Trip Expenses Are Estimated

ST. LOUIS—The expense of the President's fleet from St. Louis to New Orleans during the week of Oct. 25 to the waterways convention will probably exceed \$10,000, according to the officials of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association and the Business Men's League, who have the trip in charge. This expense has been apportioned among the cities which will be visited and those which will be represented on the trip.

All the cities which have been appealed to for their pro rata of expense are responding, and it is believed sufficient funds to meet expenses will be on hand when the fleet leaves St. Louis on the afternoon of Oct. 25.

While there is some discussion that the President may be given one of the United States lighthouse boats, either the Oleaner or the Lily, it is probable that no change will be made from the original selection of the steamer Mississippi.

The programs of each city which President Taft will visit in his trip from St. Louis to New Orleans have been completed and accepted by the President. President Taft will deliver 14 addresses during the trip of six days, requiring nine hours' speaking on his part.

EL PASO, Tex.—A bomb has been found in a new house near where Presidents Taft and Diaz will meet on a platform at Juarez, Mex., Oct. 16. Twelve arrests have been made.

CHARLES H. DRAPER PASSES ON

Charles H. Draper, until recently president of the Brookline National Bank, passed away today at his home, 87 Harvard avenue, Brookline. For 45 years Mr. Draper held various offices in the First National Bank, Boston. He was a member of the Boston Bank Officers Association.

SEND CENSUS CHIEFS LETTERS.

WASHINGTON—Advisory letters have been sent to 182 of the 330 census supervisors who are to direct the enumerators' work beginning April 15 next, notifying them that their commissions from the President have been forwarded subject to confirmation by the Senate.

BIG GEORGIA COTTON YIELD.

ATLANTA, Ga.—President H. D. Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association states that over \$100,000,000 will be distributed among the people of Georgia during the next six months through the marketing of the cotton crop.

CHELSEA CONTROL BOARD RAG-PICKING ORDINANCE INVALID

In commonwealth vs. Samuel Maletsky, the full bench of the supreme court today decided that an ordinance passed by the board of control of the city of Chelsea, forbidding the use of any building for the picking, sorting or storage of rags without a permit in writing from the chief of the fire department, was invalid and void.

Under the ordinance the action of the fire chief in revoking a permit once issued may be appealed from, but his refusal to issue any permit is final.

The rigid measures adopted by the board of control in Chelsea came as the result of the great fire of April 12, 1908, which started in a rag-picking shop in the foreign quarter of the city. Since the fire several cities and towns in the vicinity of Greater Boston have been very cautious about the granting of licenses for rag picking and storage.

It is left entirely to the fire chief whether the rag business shall be done at all in Chelsea or whether, if carried on, it shall be confined to persons of one nationality or of one religion or politics.

The court holds that an ordinance attempting to vest in a city council or board of control or administrative officer of a municipality the power, not subject to review by the courts or by other higher authority, to permit or to refuse to permit the carrying on of a business, lawful in itself and not prohibited by legislation, is not to be sustained; at any rate, in the absence of a clear expression of the legislative will.

ROAD QUESTIONS BOARD'S POWER

The state board of railroad commissioners today considered the petition of the Waller Ice Company of Worcester that the Boston & Maine Railroad Company be required to furnish petitioners a spur-track service at reasonable rates and upon reasonable conditions. The Hon. Herbert Parker appeared as counsel for the petitioners, and stated that the contract which the railroad now offers for a continuance of the present service is wholly unreasonable. He asked the board to determine reasonable rates and conditions. Attorney Rich for the company questioned the jurisdiction of the commission, and the matter was finally continued until Tuesday, Sept. 28, for further consideration.

PARIS STUDENTS FINISH BUILDING

PARIS—The students of Paris are in a home of their own through their own particular manual work. They secured an old building which it was necessary to reconstruct. The money was raised by entertainments and subscription and the work was begun.

The students were counting on being able to enter their new home the middle of last January, but repeated strikes among the men employed on the building occurred. The students finally determined to undertake the work with their own hands. It was necessary to place girders in position to allow the roof to be put on. This the students did.

CANADIAN ROAD GETS PARIS CASH

EDMONTON, Alberta.—William R. Clarke, financial manager of the Alberta & Great Waterways railway, which holds a charter to build from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, has returned from Europe, and announces an immediate start on the construction of the new road.

Mr. Clarke went to Europe to finance the company's project, and brought back about \$14,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is in stock, the balance being realized from the sale of guaranteed bonds. Most of this money was secured in Paris.

Mr. Clarke will establish offices in this city. Two survey parties will be sent out at once to complete the surveys.

RAISE PAY OF TWO THOUSAND.

EASTON, Pa.—The Thomas Iron Company announces a 10 per cent increase in the wages of 2000 employees.

MAINE CITIES GREET MR. PEARY TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

account of his expedition to his friends here. During the evening a handsome silver loving cup, properly inscribed, will be presented by the citizens of the two cities to Commander Peary. The cup is of simple but massive design.

It is expected that Commander Peary and his family will spend the night in Portland and go to their Eagle island home in Casco bay on Friday morning.

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick A. Cook spent the entire day at the Waldorf-Astoria engaged for the most part with his secretary attending to correspondence and business matters. A banquet tonight by the Arctic Club at the Waldorf is the only celebration in his honor arranged for today.

An invitation from the Danish colony of Brooklyn to a banquet in his honor was accepted. At this banquet the Danish minister, Count Moltke, will be present. Eight hundred other members of the Danish colony will attend. A china polar bear, made in Denmark, will be presented to the explorer.

At the banquet tonight many well-known men will be present. Rear Admiral Schley, U. S. N., retired, will preside. The principal speakers will be: Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale, acting Mayor McGowan, Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, Congressman W. S. Bennett, Charles Wake, the explorer; Count Moltke, the Danish minister.

No official representative of the nation or state, however, will attend the big banquet. The mayor of New York has declined to sanction the Brooklyn explorer's claims to north pole honors by attending this, the first public function in honor of Dr. Cook, outside of his own borough, Brooklyn.

Dr. Cook stated today that he would be very busy in preparing his book for publication and in arranging data for submission to the University of Copenhagen and other learned bodies which may be chosen to examine and pass judgment upon it. Practically all his time is to be devoted to this work for the next few days.

Dr. Cook has agreed to give two lectures in St. Louis, Oct. 6 and 7, for which he will receive \$10,000 per lecture. The lectures are under the auspices of the Business Mens League of the centennial celebration.

Dr. Cook received newspaper men for a few moments to confirm the statements in his interview of Wednesday night. In this connection he said that he had covered the matter thoroughly and would have nothing new to say for publication. The Peary controversy he declared closed for the present at least.

The most interesting phase of the interview was reached when Dr. Cook was asked if he would object to showing his diary. He immediately consented and, after retiring to his room, returned with a small octavo notebook which he showed freely to all. It was a thin book containing 176 pages, each of which was filled with 50 or 60 lines of penciled writing in the most minute characters. The book, he said, contained considerably more than 100,000 words, while he has besides other books embracing his observations and other data. He did not show them, however.

As question after question was asked, whether it was of a trivial nature or of a more serious trend, Dr. Cook answered in a low voice without hesitancy, as though in full possession of all his facts. The interviewers were rather severe in regard to details, but nothing indicated that the polar traveler's memory was at fault even in the most minute particulars. Sometimes, when a petty question showed ignorance, he smiled with good-humored sympathy at the want of technical knowledge displayed. Occasionally when a question was long and complicated he asked for its repetition.

Not once did he refuse to reply except when the name of Commander Peary was broached. Even then he said that he had always, and even now, considered Mr. Peary his friend, but controversial subjects in connection with his rival he avoided entirely, saying that they could wait. Throughout the interview he exhibited the utmost patience.

When requested to say what occurred at his meeting with Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, he said he preferred to let Mr. Whitney tell his own story because Mr. Whitney was quite unbiased. His reasons in imposing secrecy on Mr. Whitney, on Pritchard, Commander Peary's cabin boy, and the Eskimos were prompted by his desire to be the first to tell the world his discovery. He did the work, he said, and was entitled to relate how it had been carried out.

Some of the more important questions put to Dr. Cook during the interview, and his replies thereto, follow:

Q. Did anything ever occur in the life of yourself and Mr. Peary that would create an enmity or bitterness between you?

A. No, nothing whatever that I know of.

Q. Do you look upon Commander Peary as a friend or as an enemy?

A. I must say I do not know. I have treated Mr. Peary as a friend, and until I know more about the situation I shall continue to do the same.

Q. Did you ever say anything in Etah that indicated that you feared for your life if he got there?

A. No.

Q. Would you be willing to meet Peary in a debate when he gets here?

A. As far as I am concerned the Peary incident is closed. Mr. Peary is not the dictator of my affairs, and I do not care to say anything further about him.

Q. Did you know Mr. Whitney when you had met him on your return to Etah?

A. No; he introduced himself, but I did

not catch his name and did not know it until the following day.

Q. Did you know that Peary was going to start up at that time?

A. No, I did not know.

Q. What caused you to have such confidence in Mr. Whitney that you entrusted your instruments to him?

A. I know him by name, and circumstances that arose while I was with him justified my confidence. I gave him the instruments to bring back because I thought they would be less liable to injury on board his vessel than if I took them across glaciers and rough ice-covered country.

Q. What is your opinion of the story told by the negro Henson of the information he obtained from your Eskimos?

A. Well, the Eskimos were bound down by me not to tell any one where they had been. I should like you to have Henson here and cross-question him yourself. Henson's testimony is entirely founded on hearsay.

Q. Knowing that a ship was coming north this summer for Whitney, why did you not wait for that ship and come direct to New York instead of going to South Greenland and sailing from there to Copenhagen?

A. I knew that the Danish government ship would get me home before Whitney's ship.

Q. What instruments did you have with you from Cape Thomas Hubbard and back?

A. Sextant, artificial horizon, three compasses, three chronometer watches, thermometers, barometers and a pedometer.

Q. What kind of sextant did you have and how many?

A. One sextant—a French apparatus.

Q. What kind of artificial horizon did you have?

A. Glass.

Q. What kind of transit or theodolite did you have and how many?

A. We didn't use any.

Q. What kind of compass did you have?

A. We had one liquid compass, one surveying compass.

Q. What kind of compass did you use to determine your compass variation?

A. Surveying compass; it had an ac-

muth attachment.

Q. What compass course did you take from Cape Thomas Hubbard, north?

A. Well, that changes every day. If you follow the course on a map you have got the compass course.

Q. Was your determination of the pole solely by an observation of the sun's altitude, or did you take observations of the polar star 12 hours apart, and by the determination of the celestial pole midway between the two positions prove the accuracy of your position on the terrestrial pole?

A. How are you going to take an observation by the polar star when you have a continuous sun? There is no night; you cannot have any stars; there is no darkness.

Q. What other kinds of observations did you make at the pole, and how many? And what was the altitude of the sun?

A. We have told that the altitude of the sun gave us our positions; that is all there is to say about that. We made regular astronomical observations, such as would be made by the compass and other instruments. We merely made the nautical observations that a captain would have made aboard a ship.

Q. Will you describe in detail any single observation taken by you at the north pole, with the exact figures of the results and the corrections applied?

A. Not at this present moment. We will describe every one of them in detail when they go to the University of Copenhagen. They will go there within two months. The entire records will be delivered to the university and after that they will go to everybody that wants to examine them.

Q. In your original narrative you said: "The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Our observation

New York Tug That Met Dr. Cook



THE JOHN K. GILKINSON AWAITING EXPLORER.

This is the boat that with Mrs. Cook and her two children on board preceded the Grand Republic to Quarantine and took the Brooklyn surgeon from the liner Oscar II.

on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.2." The astronomers say that in the latitude you mention the midnight sun would have been visible on April 1 and that if you really saw it for the first time on April 7 you must have been 550 miles from the pole instead of 234 as you supposed. Therefore to have reached the pole on April 21 you would have had to travel 39 miles daily. What is your explanation of the apparent discrepancy?

A. In the first place that indicates the point I have taken; that nobody can pronounce judgment on a matter of this kind until they get a complete record.

The northern horizon at midnight had been so obscured that we could not tell whether the sun was below the horizon or above it. We were not making observations at midnight. Therefore this statement is based on the fact that we have said that it was possible to see the sun on midnight of that day. I have not looked through the story, as it has been written out in full. My impression is that we were absolutely unable to see the sun the midnight before that.

The horizon was obscured.

Q. Why was it necessary to entrust your records to Mr. Whitney under a pledge of secrecy?

A. I don't know that there is anything further to say about that; ask Mr. Whitney. I do not think I am bound to divulge to Mr. Peary the news of our work. I am perfectly willing to give it to the world, and have given it to the world. There is no reason why I should give any news to Peary. I was perfectly willing to give it to the world, and I have done so.

Boston Pastor Explains How Danes Trust Dr. Cook

The Rev. Benjamin F. Trueblood, D. D., of Boston, who was Dr. Frederick A. Cook's shipmate on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., says in an interview:

"Dr. Frederick A. Cook has given no results of his astronomical observations to scientists of Europe, and will not until he compiles those he took every day from the eighty-seventh parallel, north. All the proof he has given thus far of his discovery of the pole is his own story of his journey with his Eskimo companions over the trackless

wastes of the Arctic seas and lands. This he detailed at Copenhagen before the Royal Geographical Society of Denmark in the presence of eminent scientists and members of the royal family. It was on the strength of his story, told in a simple, straightforward manner and bearing every evidence of reality, that all Europe greeted him as the first conqueror of the polar zone."

Dr. Trueblood returned to Boston from New York Tuesday night, leaving the explorer shortly after the Oscar II. docked.

New Tribe of Eskimos Reported Found in North

SAN FRANCISCO—On board the whaler Jeanette, which has just arrived in this port heavily laden with furs, blubber and tales of the frozen north, was W. J. Bower, an Arctic explorer, who reports the discovery of a new tribe of Eskimos on a point of Prince Albert Land.

The newly discovered natives who call themselves Numaquats are tall and look like the North American Indians. The explorer as the first white man ever seen by them was cordially welcomed by the strange tribesmen, and he obtained many rich furs from them. From the town of the Numaquats, Bower proceeded further north, where he discovered immense copper deposits.

TRAINS OFFICERS FOR STATE DETAIL

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Maj. W. H. Johnston of the sixteenth infantry is making excellent progress in the training of the non-commissioned officers who on completion of their course will be given permanent details with the militia organizations in the various states. So far 39 men are being instructed, representing the artillery, infantry and cavalry branches of the service. A good many more will be needed if the scheme is to meet with success.

In order to increase the efficiency of militia organizations it was decided some time ago by the national government to detail regular army men with them. At least one of each branch will ultimately be attached to each state organization.

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

Sept. 26—"Foreign Exchange," a new play on international marriage by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, at the Grand Opera House. The notable cast includes Miss Percy Hallowell, H. B. Warner, E. M. Holland and Miss Ruth Boucicault.

Sept. 26—Low Dockstader and his minstrels will open an engagement at the Garrick. Miss Louise Gunning in "Marcelle" is booked for a later engagement at this house.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Sept. 27—Sam Bernard in "The Girl and the Wizard" at the Casino.

Sept. 27—Miss Viola Allen in "The White Sister" at Daly's. James O'Neil and William Farnum are in the company.

Sept. 27—Wilton Lackaye in "The Battle" at the West End.

Sept. 27—"The Thief" at the Grand Opera House.

Oct. 4—Forbes Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at Maxine Elliott's.

BOSTON OPENINGS.

Sept. 27—"The Lion and the Mouse" at the Globe.

Sept. 27—"Our New Minister" at the Castle Square.

Oct. 4—"The Three Twins" at the Boston.

"Havana" is coming to the Majestic.

William Collier is coming to the Hollis in "The Patriot."

Yvette Guilbert and Albert Chevalier are coming soon to Keith's, and Miss Cissie Loftus is coming to the American Music Hall.

ALIEN THEATERS IN AMERICA.

Ten cities in this country, including New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, have at least one regular German professional stock company whose director is imperatively a man of culture. The actors are imported from the mother country, where they have been trained in a rigid school.

The next most significant foreign theater in this country is the Yiddish. In New York city the Yiddish theater, with some six or eight playhouses, is a power. It is a theater governed by producing Yiddish impresarios, who send out road companies traveling from coast to coast.

There is no end of talent within its encompassing arms, says the World Today, and the theater has fostered it to the extent of producing a dozen actors and playwrights who have achieved international fame.

To Den Norske Klub of Chicago may be traced the first awakening of an American interest in the greatest exponent of realism of our day. Somewhat exclusive in its clientele of educated Norwegians, it has been giving interesting public performances for its own people. Much as they flout the genius of Ibsen, the judge, they give their love to Bjornsen, the prophet.

To the American Swedes is due the establishment of one of the most active foreign theaters in the middle West. It is a permanent professional institution, now in its third season. It caters to a population of more than 20,000 foreign-born men and women. A company of trained professionals, some of whom have come direct from Stockholm, moves from one city to another, giving nightly performances.

In Chicago alone there are 300,000 Poles. Indeed, next to Warsaw Chicago may be termed the largest Polish city in the world. The colony founded a Polish theater in 1905, with offshoots in various localities. For the first time their drama, one of the richest and least exploited in Europe, freed from government censorship, is finding encouragement.

The Polish theater at Chicago is packed from pit to dome on the occasion of public performances. It is like a gala night in old Warsaw, only the law does not stalk naked and terrifying outside the door.

One charming phase of the foreign theater is the establishment of puppet shows in Little Italy. The marionette theater is classic, dating back some 500 years. Performances are given daily for crowds of children and working men and women, who sit rapt in profound enjoyment over the presentation of some beautiful classic.

American-Italians, deeply enamored of the traditions of the old country, cling to the tender romances of the Francescas and the Julietts. In spite of this, two organized clubs, one in Manhattan, one in Chicago, have shown a late tendency to succumb to the northern movement. They encourage the creation of new work.

The Hungarians, Bohemians, Italians and Greeks are each striving to establish a characteristic theater. Periodical public performances are given by all. Perhaps the Bohemian is at present the most active, for it commands a large colony in the middle West. The French theaters of Montreal are famous.

The Greeks of Chicago have found a patroness and friend in Jane Addams, the sociologist. She has encouraged the formation of the Association Versonito, a dramatic organization, and has allowed them the use of the Hull House Theater for public performances.

Even the Chinamen have been influenced by the American theater to the extent of introducing scenery and a drop curtain in his own. It is a feverish, wonderful little place, that theater, where tragedies a thousand years old are continuously enacted.

SIGNIFICANT STAGE LIGHTING.

Stage lighting is used to obtain an effect of great significance in the first act of "The World and His Wife," which William Faversham is presenting this week and next at the Majestic.

Ernesto and Teodora are standing on a balcony at the rear of the stage right,

flooded with the rays of a brilliant sun-set. The friends are conversing all unconscious of the suspicious eyes of Severo and Mercedes, who are watching them from the left of the darkened room. Innocence and truth in the light, sophistication and falsehood in the darkness. To the prying eyes, obvious blamelessness appears certain guilt, and Severo and Mercedes then and there cast the first stones and start the avalanche that is to overwhelm the home of Julian and Teodora.

MISS TERRY TO BE STARRED.

Miss Muriel Terry, who has scored an individual hit as Volunteer Cadet Marosi in "The Gay Hussars" at the Boston Theater, will be starred by Henry W. Savage next season in a new operetta called "Prince Willie," in which the comedienne will play the title role.

Miss Terry made her first public appearance singing in English at the Broadway premiere of "The Gay Hussars." She is the daughter of Col. Charles Terry of the British army, who is stationed with his regiment at Lahore, India, where Miss Terry was born. Seven years ago she won a scholarship from Bedford, Eng., to the Royal College of Music in London, where she took up vocal culture and the study of the violin. While at this institution she won the Muriel Foster prize, which is presented to the best dramatic actress among the students.

Then she went to Germany in search of an operatic engagement. She soon mastered the language and secured an engagement at the Hof und Nationale Theater in Mannheim, where ultimately she became the leading mezzo-soprano. Among the grand opera roles which Miss Terry sang at Mannheim, and during engagements in Innsbruck and Augsburg, were Carmen, Hansel in "Hansel und Gretel"; Nicklaus, in "The Tales of Hoffman"; Amneris in "Aida"; and the Prince in "Fledermaus."

Usually singers proceed from light to grand opera, but Miss Terry has reversed the rule. Miss Terry explains her reversal of the usual artistic procedure by the fact that she is rather a tiny person and the impresarios want bigger women for the heavy roles in grand opera. She retains but one grand opera ambition—to sing in Samson—the role of Delilah, which she was studying when Mr. Savage engaged her for "The Gay Hussars."

NOTES.

Augustus Thomas, it is said, is the author of "A Matinee Idol." De Wolf Hopper's new musical play, "Inconstant George," John Drew's new play, came from the binder's, to be added to the large bookcase that stands in Charles Frohman's private office, it was found to be number 400—that being the exact number of plays Mr. Frohman has produced since he began his career as a manager.

Alfred Sutro is coming to this country to witness the production of his drama, "The Builder of Bridges," in which Kyle Bellew is about to begin a starring tour. William Norris, the comedian, has branched out into management. In connection with A. G. Delmater he is touring companies in "Graustark" and "Salomy Jane."

Charles E. Blaney and Theodore Kremer are completing north pole melodramas.

The Shuberts have accepted for early production a play by Algernon Tassin, professor of ethics of Columbia University.

OPEN BROOKLINE GYMNASIUM SOON

The Brookline gymnasium will be open for regular class work next Monday. Classes of men, women and children will work daily from 10:30 a. m. until 8 p. m. except on Sunday.

The Brookline High School pupils this year will use the gymnasium every morning except Saturday and Sunday, and the old gymnasium rooms in the high school are fitted up as class rooms. Some new apparatus has been obtained and the equipment is in splendid condition. At present the outdoor gymnasium and athletic ground are open for men on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Membership is free to all residents of Brookline.

COURSE TO START FOR ADVERTISING

NEW YORK—The fifth annual course in the theory and practice of advertising will start at the New York Young Men's Christian Association Oct. 6. It will be under the direction of Frank L. Blanchard, and is for young men who desire to apply the knowledge gained to the promotion of their own business or to fit themselves for advertising as a trade.

The bulletin describing the course says that pupils who are diligent and attentive will be well grounded in the principles of the subject and be able to become assistants to experienced advertising managers.

"SAGAMORE RALLY" BY ENDEAVORERS

Christian Endeavorers hereabout are arranging the details for a "Sagamore Rally," to be held in the Union Church, Columbus avenue, on Oct. 4. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., founder of the society; Mrs. Clark, William Shaw, the secretary, and other officers of the Boston Union will be among the speakers at the dinner to be served in the evening, after a pastor's conference, conducted by the Rev. A. A. Stockdale, pastor of the church.

MELLEN ROAD MUM RELATIVE TO PLANS ABOUT STEAMSHIPS

Reticence on the part of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad officials here and at New Haven today on the reported intention of strong financial interests allied with that company to obtain control of the reorganized Metropolitan Steamship Company is causing considerable apprehension among local coastwise shippers as to the effect such a change would have on rates.

Heretofore the New Haven road has operated three of the fastest freighters on the coast in keen competition with the Metropolitan line. With the New Haven in control of both steamship lines, it is obvious to local shippers that there is a strong possibility of the obliteration of competition and low rates.

The foreclosure sale of the Metropolitan assets is scheduled for Oct. 8, and probably not until that time will the public know for a certainty just who the controlling interests will be, but there is warrant for the statement that President Mellen of the New Haven road and Charles W. Morse, the former steamship magnate, who is now seeking to rehabilitate himself in large financial circles, will be found to be partners in the purchase of the property.

Following the acquisition of the Metropolitan line it would not be at all unlikely for these same interests to seek the control of the Eastern Steamship Company, which in the past has been closely allied with Charles W. Morse and the Metropolitan line.

CHINAMAN FLIES IN OWN AIRSHIP

OAKLAND, Cal.—Following a successful flight Wednesday evening in a biplane of his own invention, Fung Joe Guey, the first Chinese aviator, is today planning to return to China immediately to offer to his home government his aeroplane for war purposes. Starting from one of the hills in the vicinity of this city, Fung Joe Guey's aeroplane rose 15 feet and flew under perfect control for half a mile, when the motor got out of order and the aeroplane was compelled to descend. It alighted without damage.

The Chinaman, who is highly educated and a graduate of a leading American technical school, has perfected a biplane with many ingenious devices and is confident that when his engine runs smoothly he will be able to make prolonged flights.

RULE ON BALLOTS FOR RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Secretary of State J. Fred Parker will send out next week to the city and town clerks throughout Rhode Island instructions regarding the preparation of ballots for the coming election, Nov. 2. This year there will be five important propositions to be submitted to the people, besides the regular list of officers.

Three propositions to amend the state constitution, a special vote on the license question ordered by the supreme court and a proposition to issue \$500,000 bonds for harbor improvement will comprise the special features of the state ballots.

OFFICERS READY FOR ARMY TESTS

Army officers today at Ft. Banks are preparing for the fall tests which start Thursday morning and continue for three days.

Those in charge are Capt. Cosen J. Bartlett of Ft. Anderson and First Lieut. Luke H. Peck of Ft. Banks.

Col. Robert H. Patterson of Ft. Banks, Maj. Charles C. Jamieson, Watervliet arsenal, Troy, N. Y., Maj. George Blakely of Ft. Preble, Me., and Maj. Basile H. Dutcher of Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., will take the walking test.

EVERETT Y. M. C. A. PLANS' CARNIVAL

The Everett Young Men's Christian Association will begin the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary Saturday with an athletic carnival on the Everett High School field. Receptions, entertainments and religious exercises will be held during the following five days, concluding with a banquet Wednesday evening. A public subscription has been taken up to pay off the \$11,000 mortgage on the association building, more than \$8000 having been raised already.

MALDEN TEACHER GETS SALEM POST

SALEM, Mass.—Herbert L. Rand, for nine years principal of the Daniels School, Malden, has accepted an urgent call to become head of the school of observation, a department of the Salem Normal School. Mr. Rand will assume charge of his new duties Oct. 18. The school is composed of classes for teachers. He will also be master of a primary school with four grades and a kindergarten, and a model ungraded school in Marblehead. These represent 700 pupils.

NAVAL LAW CONFEREES NAMED.

WASHINGTON—The members of the delegation to the third international conference on maritime law which will open at Brussels on Sept. 28 have been designated by the state department as Edwin B. Smith of Pittsburgh, Judge Walter G. Noyes of New London, Conn.; Clarence C. Burlingame of New York and ex-Governor Montague of Virginia.

MUSICAL EVENTS



MISCHA ELMAN.

A midseason soloist to play with the Symphony Orchestra in Boston and on southern trip.

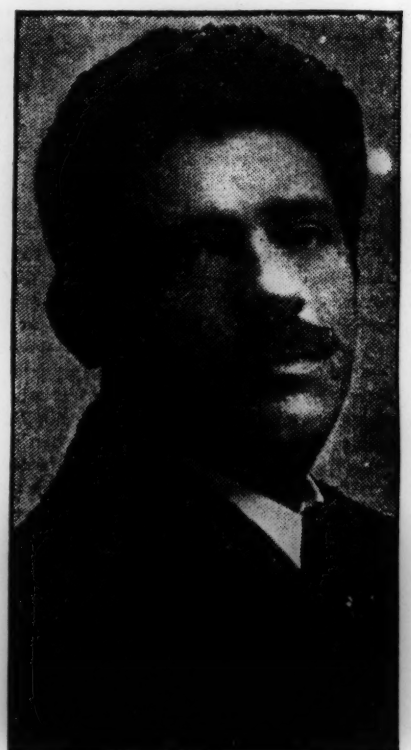
THE soloists who appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the cities visited once a month during the season are taken from the departments of piano, violin and voice in about the same proportions as are the soloists of the home concerts. In New York the pianists will be Samaroff and Rachmaninoff; the violinists, Mischa Elman and Willy Hess; the singers, Gilbert, Schumann-Heink and Sembrich. The Philadelphia and Baltimore concerts will have the same list without Gilbert and Professor Hess. On the Brooklyn list, which is smaller by three names than that of New York, are Samaroff, Elman, Willy Hess and Gilbert. The four soloists of the Washington concerts are Samaroff, Mischa Elman, Willy Hess and Corinne Rider-Kelsey.

As has already been announced, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a special concert in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6. This concert will be a part of the formal ceremonies attending the installation of President Lowell and no tickets will be sold. Mr. Fiedler has prepared and sent to Mr. Ellis a program on which with scholastic significance stand the names of the great three whose names begin with "B." Likewise, scholastically stands at the head of the program the Brahms overture of "Gaudamus."

Brahms—Academic Festival Overture. Bach—Suite for orchestra in D major. Beethoven—Symphony in C minor, No. 5.

The design on the cover of the program book of the Boston Opera Company is copied from the terra cotta panel entitled "Music," which is the central part of the decoration on the facade of the new opera house. The cover measures 10x7 inches, something between the octavo and the folio size. It is made of stiff paper and therefore the book enclosed in it should, with ordinary handling, keep its proper shape and should not easily get deformed or crumpled. The official contents will comprise the names of shareholders, subscribers, boxholders, directors and the executive staff, casts of operas for the week and information about plot and music.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, Friday, Sept. 24, at 8:15 p. m., the first concert of the school year will be given by advanced students.



FRITZ KREISLER.

Violinist who will play late in the season with the Symphony Orchestra in Boston.

GOVERNOR HADLEY ORGANIZES A CLUB

ST. LOUIS—A country club, patterned somewhat after that of St. Louis, is being organized at Jefferson City by Governor Hadley, other state officials and 100 business and professional men of Jefferson City. The company will be incorporated and capitalized at \$15,000. Of this amount \$10,000 has already been subscribed.

PROTEST NEW LAW FORBIDDING CHECKS UNDER ONE DOLLAR

WASHINGTON—Protests by the hundred are being filed by merchants, retail houses of all kinds, especially those doing mail order business, and by all business men in general against section 178 of the penal law, which was approved March 4, 1909, and which provides that no person shall make, issue, circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than \$1 intended to circulate as money, or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States.

Though this law will not take effect until Jan. 1 next, business houses are busy sending protests to their congressmen that the section should not go in effect at that time.

Congressman Palmer of New York has been appealed to to investigate just what the section means, and if it will prevent the making of a check for less than \$1. He has been requested to introduce a bill asking for the repeal of the law.

He, in turn, has requested the treasury department and the department of justice to give him an explanation of the law, and he will await the opinion of the attorney general and the treasury officials before he decides what action he will take.

The Illinois delegation, particularly those representing Chicago, where a large mail order business is done, has been investigating the effect of the law should it go into force.

Merchants of Pennsylvania are also greatly interested in the repeal of the law, filing their protests with the law makers from that state.

EXCURSION BOATS HAVE BIG SEASON

During the summer season just closed Boston excursion steamers carried 1,182,433 passengers, according to the report just issued by Surveyor of the Port J. J. McCarthy.

There have been no collisions of consequence, and not a passenger has been injured. The various steamship companies and captains have willingly co-operated with the customs officials in enforcing the laws regarding overcrowding and in relation to the number of life-preservers, whistles, foghorns, bells and lights.

Power boats of all sizes have been inspected and no arrests were made, as all owners when informed of the requirements of the law willingly complied. During the season 934 power boats have been inspected, an increase of 220 over 1908.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises.....5:34
Sun sets.....5:30
High tide.....6:13
Low tide.....6:10
Moon, Full Moon, Sept. 29.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 23
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen.....Sept. 23
*Batavia, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 23
*Titanic, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 23
*La Touraine, for Havre.....Sept. 23
*Principe de Piemonte, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 23
*Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover.....Sept. 23
*Caronia, for Liverpool.....Sept. 23
*St. Louis, for Southampton.....Sept. 23
*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 23
*California, for Glasgow, via London.....Sept. 23
*Plymouth and Cherbourg.....Sept. 23
*Minnetonka, for London.....Sept. 23
*Caledonia, for Manchester.....Sept. 23
*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen.....Sept. 23
*Neu-Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.....Sept. 23
*Lustitain, for Liverpool, via Fishguard.....Sept. 23
*Oceanic, for New York.....Sept. 23
*Plymouth and Cherbourg.....Sept. 23
*Bluecher, for Hamburg.....Sept. 23
*Oecher, for Copenhagen.....Sept. 23
*Christiansund, for Copenhagen.....Sept. 23
*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen.....Sept. 23
*Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 23
*La Zeyenne, for Havre.....Sept. 23
*Kroonland, for Antwerp, via Dover.....Sept. 23
*Columbia, for Glasgow, via London.....Sept. 23
*Plymouth and Cherbourg.....Sept. 23
*Cedric, for Liverpool and Queens-town.....Sept. 23
*Minnetonka, for London.....Sept. 23
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....Sept. 23
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam.....Sept. 23
*Cambrlan, for London.....Sept. 24
*Manitou, for Antwerp.....Sept. 24
*Michigan, for Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Hexonian, for Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Parisian, for Glasgow.....Sept. 24
*Columbian, for London.....Sept. 24
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports.....Sept. 24
*Saxonia, for Liverpool and Queens-town.....Sept. 24
*Cestrian, for Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Sailings from Philadelphia.....Sept. 24
*Friesland, for Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Sailings from Montreal.....Sept. 24
*Canada, for Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Ivernia, for Boston.....Sept. 24
*Dominion, for Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Sailings from Boston.....Sept. 24
*Sailings from Liverpool.....Sept. 24
*Demiole, for Montreal.....Sept. 24
*Baltic, for New York via Q'town.....Sept. 24
*Mauretania, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Carmania, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Mogadun, for Montreal.....Sept. 24
*Sachsen, for Boston.....Sept. 24
*Arabia, for New York via Queens-town.....Sept. 24
*Lucania, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Cymric, for Boston.....Sept. 24
*Merion, for Philadelphia.....Sept. 24
*Sailings from Southampton.....Sept. 24
*St. Paul, for New York.....Sept. 24
*George Washington, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Adriatic, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Kronprinzessin Cecile, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Prinzess Alice, for New York.....Sept. 24
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.....Sept. 24

Sailings from New York.

*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York.....Oct. 10
*Sailings from London.....Sept. 25
*Minneapolis, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Minneapolis, for New York.....Oct. 2
*Sailings from Glasgow.....Sept. 25
*Furness, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Numidian, for Boston.....Oct. 1
*Caledonia, for New York.....Oct. 2
*Sailings from Hamburg.....Sept. 25
*Cleveland, for New York.....Sept. 25
*President Grant, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Pennsylvania, for New York.....Oct. 2
*Deutschland, for New York.....Oct. 7
*Sailings from Bremen.....Sept. 25
*George Washington, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Kronprinzessin Cecile, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.....Oct. 5
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York.....Oct. 9
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York.....Oct. 12
*Sailings from Copenhagen.....Sept. 25
*United States, for New York.....Sept. 30
*C. F. Tietgen, for New York.....Sept. 30
*Sailings from Antwerp.....Sept. 25
*Lapland, for New York, via Dover.....Sept. 25
*Vaderland, for New York.....Oct. 2
*Dover.....Oct. 2
*Sailings from Rotterdam.....Sept. 25
*Noordam, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Rotterdam, for New York.....Oct. 2
*Sailings from Genoa.....Sept. 25
*Ancona, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.....Oct. 12
*Koenig Albert, for New York.....Sept. 30
*Regina d'Italia, for New York.....Oct. 2
*Verona, for New York.....Oct. 3
*Europa, for New York.....Oct. 10
*York.....Oct. 16
*Sailings from Naples.....Sept. 25
*Ancona, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Cretic, for Boston.....Sept. 25
*Carpathia, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Duca di Genova, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Koenig Albert, for New York.....Sept. 25
*Regina d'Italia, for New York.....Oct. 3
*Verona, for New York.....Oct. 9
*Europa, for New York.....Oct. 11
*Sailings from San Francisco.....Sept. 23
*Asia, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....Sept. 23
*Century, for Apia, Auckland and Sydney.....Sept. 24
*Monrovia, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....Oct. 5
*Sailings from Seattle.....Sept. 23
*Anubis, for Hamburg, via Mexican, Cent'l and South American ports.....Sept. 25
*Kaga Maru, for China and Japan, via Yokohama, for Honolulu.....Sept. 25
*Cyropolis, for Liverpool, via Australia, Manila and oriental ports.....Oct. 6
*Sailings from Vancouver.....Oct. 6
*Empress of China, for China and Japan.....Oct. 6
*Aorangi, for Australasia, via Honolulu.....Oct. 9
*Sailings from Honolulu.....Sept. 30
*Asia, for China and Japan, via Manila.....Sept. 30
*Sailings from Yokohama.....Sept. 25
*Monteagle, for Vancouver.....Sept. 25
*Empress of India, for Vancouver.....Oct. 4
*Sailings from Hongkong.....Sept. 25
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....Sept. 25
*Siberia, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....Oct. 1
*Honolulu, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....Oct. 9
*Sailings from Honolulu.....Sept. 24
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.....Sept. 24
*Korea, for San Francisco.....Oct. 2

Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco.
*Asia, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....Sept. 23
*Century, for Apia, Auckland and Sydney.....Sept. 24
*Monrovia, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....Oct. 5
*Sailings from Seattle.....Sept. 23
*Anubis, for Hamburg, via Mexican, Cent'l and South American ports.....Sept. 25
*Kaga Maru, for China and Japan, via Yokohama, for Honolulu.....Sept. 25
*Cyropolis, for Liverpool, via Australia, Manila and oriental ports.....Oct. 6
*Sailings from Vancouver.....Oct. 6
*Empress of China, for China and Japan.....Oct. 6
*Aorangi, for Australasia, via Honolulu.....Oct. 9
*Sailings from Honolulu.....Sept. 30
*Asia, for China and Japan, via Manila.....Sept. 30
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*Siberia, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....Oct. 1
*Honolulu, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....Oct. 9
*Sailings from Honolulu.....Sept. 24
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.....Sept. 24
*Korea, for San Francisco.....Oct. 2

What Other Editors Are Saying

IT SEEMS to be the general opinion among the editors that there needs to be some extensive pruning done in connection with the management of the post-office department of the United States. Here are some views on the subject.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—If all of the postoffices in the United States, or any considerable number of the larger ones, could show anything like the percentage of increased business the Atlanta office has recently produced, Postmaster-General Hitchcock would never have had to report a deficit of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the largest in the department's history. It will require no small amount of ingenuity to bring about a \$20,000,000 reduction in the annual expenses of the postoffice department.

PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAM—Word comes from Washington that the postmaster-general is about to get busy with his official probe to ascertain if Uncle Sam is paying too much for the use of cars in the railway mail service. The sum total of such expenditure is \$50,000,000 a year. Can the present postmaster-general upset the arrangements and bring about a new adjustment that will equalize service and compensation? We can only wait and see. The flame of hope flickers, it does not burn steadily.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—There is too much that is unbusinesslike and "political" about the postal service even now, after years of upward tendency and progress. The fact that certain branches and phases of the service cannot be self-supporting for years to come is an additional and irresistible argument for strict application of business principles throughout the rest of its sphere.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—With a \$20,000,000 deficit for the last fiscal year confronting him, Postmaster-General Hitchcock is moved to devise a plan of economy in the postal service. He is inquiring by various means into the

different branches of the department endeavoring to find the "leaks." The inquiry might be pursued profitably in connection with the amount of money paid to the railroad corporations for hauling the mails.

LOS ANGELES TIMES—The post-office department, as judged by the relations of income to outgo, is one of the most extravagant departments in the government. Last year the deficit of the department was about \$16,000,000, and for the year closed June 30 it is said the deficit will likely amount to about \$17,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—The postoffice deficit is a larger contributor than ever to the general revenue deficit of the government. It promises to reach \$20,000,000 this fiscal year, which would be the heaviest in the history of the department. Rural free delivery is undoubtedly a great boon, but it might possibly be made more nearly self-supporting than it is.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—Postmaster-General Hitchcock's plans for cutting down expenses in the postal service with a view to reducing the deficit will be regarded with much interest. No doubt a careful study of the workings of the various branches of the service will reveal many places where government money is going to waste.

LOWELL COURIER CITIZEN—The Postal Progress League, which advocates cheaper postage, has a worthy purpose but one which will not be accomplished for some time to come. With a \$20,000,000 deficit in postal revenues there will be some hesitation at making a reduction at this time.

LARGE VINEYARDS TO BE CULTIVATED

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Inland Empire Vineyard Company of this city is in the field to establish the most extensive vineyards in the country. The vineyards will be near Lewiston, Ida., and Clarkston, Wash. It is said that many parts of the inland empire are better adapted to grape culture than some of the famous European districts. About 2000 acres will be planted in grapes by the company during the coming year.

THREE ALFALFA CROPS IN A YEAR

DAYTON, Wash.—Lyle Range, a farmer near here, has hauled away his third crop of alfalfa from his place this season, the three crops netting him \$53 per acre. This alfalfa was not grown on irrigated land. Mr. Lyle has several acres in potatoes, and these promise well. With such crops, handled in a businesslike manner, it does not take a large farm to afford a good living for the farmer.



Juvenile Suits

PROBABLY no other boys' store in New England puts forth the effort toward classiness that this store does.

For instance, our Fall and Winter Styles embrace every smart model in Russian, Sailor, Jacket and Junior Norfolk Styles, and the style and class exemplified surpass all previous attempts.

We want you to see the display of rich fabrics—the range of smart patterns, and make comparison with what you see elsewhere.

Prices \$5 to \$10
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Symphony Orchestra

AUCTION SALE TICKETS

24 PUBLIC REHEARSALS
Monday, Sept. 27, 815 Seats
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 815 Seats
24 CONCERTS
Thursday, Sept. 30, 815 Seats
Friday, Oct. 1, 815 Seats
At 10 A. M., Symphony Hall

BOWDOIN COLLEGE MEN RECALL FEAT OF MR. McMILLAN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin men of a dozen or fifteen years ago are now telling with relish a story of the Peary explorer, Donald B. McMillan's, college days which shows the stuff he is made of—the mettle and nerve which made him just the kind of a man Commander Peary was glad to take along with him.

It was back in the fall of 1894, when he was entering on his sophomore year, that the college community, and all of Brunswick, for that matter, was amazed one morning at the sight of a little white banner bearing the freshman numerals, waving defiantly from the lightning rod on the north spire of King Chapel, fully 150 feet from the ground.

Nobody seemed to know how it came there, the freshman class as a whole being as uninformed as the rest of the college. Later it transpired that the banner had been put in place by a quiet little freshman named Charlie Moulton—later the varsity football captain, and now a physician in Philadelphia—who came from Bath, where he had passed his boyhood in climbing through the rigging of ships, and who had climbed to the dizzy height on the chapel spire by means of the lightning rod.

That day was one of much excitement on the campus. The sophomores were alike wrathful and despairing. Who had they to pull down the freshman flag and replace it with one of their own? Nobody seemed anxious to volunteer, and there was talk of getting a sailor or ship rigger from Bath, if one could be found who could be hired for such an undertaking.

Donald McMillan was a sophomore who did little talking and a lot of thinking that day.

Late that night, with two or three classmates who waited below, he armed himself with a sophomore banner and a tall hat and proceeded to duplicate the feat of the then unknown freshman hero. It was a mighty difficult and ticklish job after the roof of the chapel was left behind, especially in getting out around the projecting stones, just before the sloping part of the spire begins, over 100 feet from the ground. He reported progress occasionally to his anxious companions below, to whom he was soon lost in the darkness.

When at last he reached the apex of the spire, he clung with one hand while with the other he tore down the freshman flag and replaced it with his own and impaled the tall hat, the traditional emblem of sophomore authority, on the top of the lightning rod itself. Then to add an artistic touch to his performance, and to strike still deeper apprehension into the hearts of the watchers below, he remained long enough to sing a verse or two of a song.

Those below will never forget the sensations as the song came down to them from far above the dark tops of the maples in front of the old chapel. They hardly dared to breathe again until young McMillan was safely back to earth.

The next morning the college was in another flutter of excitement, and Mr. McMillan's proud classmates insisted on carrying him into the chapel exercises on their shoulders amid great applause and cheering. Then the freshman secret was made known and Moulton was raised to the shoulders of his classmates, and from their elevation the two heroes clasped hands above the chasm of class differences. The whole ovation was much to the embarrassment of the two principal figures, for both Moulton and McMillan were modest fellows who had performed their feats with no thought of personal glory but wholly for the honor of their respective classes.

Mr. McMillan's was the fourth and last time that the spire of King chapel at Bowdoin has been scaled. The first to do the feat was Jonathan Cilley of the class of 1891, who did it as a freshman in the fall of 1888. He fell 30 feet to the roof of the chapel in coming down and was laid up for several weeks. Cilley was a grandson of Congressman Cilley of Maine and the son of General Cilley of civil war fame. Both his grandfather and father were Bowdoin men.

He was followed a few nights later by George B. Chandler of the class of 1890, who did as McMillan did eight years later, and replaced the freshman banner with the sophomore flag and a tall hat. Since 1894 the Bowdoin boys have wisely abandoned that branch of education.

While in Bowdoin Mr. McMillan was active in athletics and was halfback on the eleven. In the game with Dartmouth in 1895 he made two spectacular long runs for touchdowns which made the score of the game a tie. He was out of college working for a time and dropped back a class, so that he graduated in 1898 with the class whose banner he had torn from the chapel spire.

A. R. WHALLEY NOT SELECTED.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement was made today at the executive offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here confirming the report that General Superintendent W. G. Bied of that road had resigned and that he would leave about Oct. 1 and that his successor will not be A. R. Whalley, superintendent of the electrified divisions of the New York Central lines.

NEW YORK ESTIMATE BOARD.
NEW YORK—The board of estimate has announced the first hearings on the tentative budget for next year. The requests from the various city departments total over \$184,000,000. The board after suitable consideration will make such reductions as it sees fit. Last year's tentative budget was cut to \$156,000,000.

EVANSTON FOREST PAGEANT EXPANDS

Preparations for Historic Tableau on Chicago's North Shore Will Be Made on a Permanent Scale.

CHICAGO—The Illinois historical pageant, to be held on the Northwestern University campus in Evanston Oct. 7, 8 and 9, has grown so in scope that the committee has decided to make preparations for it on a more or less permanent scale. A permanent outdoor stage, 100 feet wide, will be built under the direction of Jens Jensen, the landscape architect, on the edge of a splendid grove of oaks. Seats for 5000 spectators will be provided. The orchestra, which will be very large, will be concealed by the foliage.

The pioneer wagons of the 13 original states and an Indian camp will be located through the grounds in picturesque settings. Donald Robertson, the actor, will carry along the thread of a continuous story in a monologue written for the purpose, and the story will tell of the early settlement of the West and Chicago.

REPORT ON LIBERIA FORECASTED TODAY BY DR. WASHINGTON

NEW YORK—Dr. Booker T. Washington, the celebrated negro educationalist, is in New York today, having delivered a lecture in Brooklyn last evening. When seen at his hotel by a correspondent he said that his visit was but a flying one as he leaves for the south tomorrow. He has not time to await the opening of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Dr. Washington, in speaking of the mission and work of the recent commission which visited Liberia to study conditions in the negro republic, in which he is vitally interested, said that the full report of their investigations would be ready for submission to the state department soon, probably next week. Dr. Washington is fully conversant with the details of the report but would not discuss them for publication at this time. He did say, however, that conditions in Liberia had been found by the commissioners to be much better than had been anticipated.

As regards the finances of the republic, he intimated that they are in no such precarious condition as has been represented. In this connection a leading banker of this city was quoted as saying that they are in a remarkably good condition, considering the existing circumstances. Interest on the public debt has been paid regularly and without omission, which is taken by Dr. Washington and others as a promising sign.

Dr. Washington thinks that the condition of the natives is constantly improving and the Liberians themselves, although their government is unquestionably crude, are on the road toward betterment.

PITTSBURG NIGHT SCHOOLS GAINING

PITTSBURG—Applications for admissions to the local high and night schools as well as to the colleges and technical schools are larger in number than last year in spite of the improved industrial conditions which might be thought to tempt students to go to work.

Especially gratifying is the increase in the night school enrollment since the work is no longer an experiment and a novelty here. Many who have never had the opportunity to complete their studies or who have neglected former ones are enrolled and do excellent work. One feature commended is the support given by employers to the movement.

BETTER ILLINOIS 'PHONE SYSTEM

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Home Telephone Company is just now starting in to spend \$10,000 or \$12,000 in the further improvement of its system in this city and Urbana. Great quantities of cable have been received the past few days and this cable will be put into place at once, so that additional 'phones can be installed.

This latest improvement is made necessary through the increase in subscribers, the company not having enough lines to accommodate them as rapidly as they have been demanding 'phones. The work will give employment to a large number of extra men.

LORDS TURN DOWN HOUSING MEASURE

LONDON—The House of Lords in considering the Government's housing and town planning bill, which confers on the local government board special powers in dealing with matters contained in the bill's title, has passed three amendments against the government, creating a situation which, according to the Radical press, "gives the gravest turn to the constitutional crisis," wrecks the bill and establishes a complete deadlock.

USE OF COTTON INCREASES.

WASHINGTON—The census bureau announced today that 5,085,380 bales of cotton had been consumed during the year ended Aug. 31, as compared with 4,539,090 in 1908.

BOSTON TRAINMEN TO HOLD MEETING

Merits and Aims of a New Organization of Railroad Employees and Investors Are to Be Presented.

Trainmen running in and out of the several Boston railroad terminals are awaiting with interest the meeting on Sept. 26 in Faneuil Hall, when the aims and merits of the American Railroad Employees and Investors Association will be explained by men prominent in the new organization.

The association has for its primal object the harmonizing of the interests of railroad employees and employers. The services of P. H. Morrissey, who resigned as grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to become president of the new organization, have been enlisted for the Faneuil Hall meeting.

More than 1,500,000 railroad employees and one fourth as many railroad officials and stockholders are eligible for membership. Local trainmen are anticipating the formation of a local unit of the national association after the meeting.

NEW YORKERS WORK TO DEVELOP WHARF SPACE OF THE CITY

NEW YORK—The present available wharfage of the port of New York is reckoned at about 1,000,000 linear feet. That this is considered entirely inadequate to meet the growing demands of the city is revealed by a close perusal of statistics gathered and reports made by well-informed commercial bodies during the past year. Jamaica bay has been pointed out as a possible solution for this congestion.

The Jamaica bay improvement undertaking has been inaugurated under the \$75,000 appropriation recently made by the city of New York. The prosecution of the work and its completion would involve an expenditure of some \$80,000, of which \$70,000,000 would be used for the development of the north and west shores of the bay only. It is thought, however, that the city might derive a large share of profit from the undertaking, if the work be carried on gradually, keeping pace with the growth of the locality and the increase in commerce.

Story of an Interesting Journey by Trolley Car from New York City to Chicago in Less Than Four Days

J. S. Moulton, Assistant Attorney for Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Tells of His Experience.

USED STEAM PARTLY

NEW YORK—An interesting trip from New York to Chicago, made almost entirely by electric railway, was described in a recent issue of the Electric Railway Journal by J. S. Moulton, assistant attorney for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York. The account establishes the practicability of a trip by this mode of conveyance, and the journey, which was rather circuitous, took three days and 21 hours from the time Mr. Moulton left New York city until he reached the central district of Chicago. Cost in steam and trolley fares was \$19.67, and other expenses including four nights at hotels were \$12.

In order to complete connections it was necessary at a few places to take steam trains. In fact, the journey by trolley properly began at Hudson, N. Y., instead of New York city, as the electric car service extends from New York only to Tarrytown and the time lost by going to Tarrytown and there taking a train on the New York Central would add nothing to the value of the journey. The start from New York on the New York Central was made at 12:30 o'clock a. m. and the traveler arrived at Hudson at 4:47 o'clock a. m. the car of the Albany & Hudson Traction Company leaving Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning. At Albany Mr. Moulton took the car of the Schenectady railway at 8 o'clock a. m. and arrived at Schenectady, 16 miles distant, at 8:45 o'clock. At 9 o'clock a car of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad left for Amsterdam, where it arrived at 9:41 o'clock. It is possible to continue by electric car to Fonda, but the distance to be gained is so small that Mr. Moulton took the New York Central to Little Falls, a distance of 39 miles, where he arrived at 12:25 o'clock p. m. Leaving Little Falls at 12:30 o'clock on the Utica & Mohawk Valley railway the entire route of 23 miles to Utica lay through beautiful scenery, and the trip was made in an hour.

At 2:05 o'clock in the afternoon the journey was resumed from Utica on a limited car for Syracuse, 49 miles distant, the run being made in one hour and 28 minutes. The scenery was as interesting as between Little Falls and Utica. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Moulton took a car of the Auburn & Syracuse electric railroad for Auburn,

CANADA MAY TAX AMERICAN SHIPS

Many Interests of Dominion Not Pleased at Imposition Under New United States Tariff Bill.

TORONTO, Ont.—There are rumors of a retaliatory measure against the new United States tariff bill as applied to foreign vessels calling at American ports, which becomes effective Sept. 30. This law compels Canadian vessels to pay two cents a ton on their gross tonnage. This tax is payable five times a year, so that the aggregate amount is 10 cents a ton per year.

Captain Foote, superintendent of the Canadian Lake & Navigation Company, says:

"The proper way to meet the American imposition is to place a corresponding tax on all United States vessels touching Canadian ports. Many American vessels will be coming up the lakes for grain and a tax on them would produce a considerable revenue. Grain boats for instance, whose gross measurement is 6000 tons would yield \$120 at the first call."

WARSHIPS OF MANY NATIONS GATHERING FOR HUDSON EVENT

NEW YORK—British and German naval representatives to the Hudson-Fulton celebration that begins Saturday are expected in the harbor today to join the warships of France, Mexico, Argentina, Italy, Holland and the United States. The Atlantic fleet of the United States anchored in the North river Wednesday.

There was an impressive Hudson-Fulton ceremony Wednesday at the Brooklyn navy yard, when the "Half Moon," the copy of Hudson's famous craft which is to play one of the chief roles in the celebration, was formally placed in commission. Bands played the national airs of Holland, the old Dutch colors waved, and the Netherlands commissioners hoisted their colors above the quaint little craft. The man who hoisted the flag Wednesday was Lieutenant Lam of the cruiser Utrecht, who will impersonate Hudson when the Half Moon moves up the North river next Saturday.

Mayor McClellan has issued a proclamation urging that the days of the historical military parades, Sept. 28 and Sept. 30, be observed as a holiday.

Summary of Electric Car 'Pleasure Trip Covering Nearly Thousand Miles

ON the trip from New York to Chicago, Mr. Moulton traveled 1143 miles, 956 of them on electric cars and 187 miles by steam train.

In one day of little more than 15 hours he had traveled 298 miles on electric lines and had obtained a general view of a great deal of country not seen by passengers on the steam roads.

The cost in car fares was \$19.67 and \$12 for hotel bills and incidentals.

26 miles away, and at Auburn at 6:30 o'clock, taking the Auburn & North-eastern road and the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern railroad by way of Port Byron for Rochester, a distance of 66 miles. The train was on time, and on arriving at Rochester at 9:45 o'clock in the evening Mr. Moulton found that he had traveled 387 miles, 233 of which were on electric roads.

Starting next morning at 9:50 o'clock, he took a local car to the city line, where the car of the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester railway started for Lockport at 10:20 o'clock. The ride to Lockport, 66 miles, was made pleasant by the presence of the general manager of this road, J. M. Campbell, who explained the signal system, and riding in the motor-man's cab the traveler was able to get a much better view of the country. He arrived in Lockport at 12:18 o'clock, connecting with a car of the International railway leaving that place at 12:20 for Buffalo, 25 miles distant, which city he reached at 1:25 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Moulton remarks that the electric cars, with their long runs and frequent stops, made almost exact schedule time. He went through Buffalo on a local car to the city line, now called Lackawanna City, where the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company has its terminal. In this trip of 88 miles on the lines of this road to Erie, Pa., the car passes through a great grape belt. Mr. Moulton reached Erie at 9 o'clock p. m. and remained all night, having covered that day 160 miles, entirely on electric roads.

At 7 o'clock the following morning he started over the road of the Conneaut & Erie Traction Company for Conneaut, a distance of 33 miles, arriving there at 8:55 o'clock a. m. A wait of 30 minutes gave him time to set his watch back one hour, as he was then traveling on western time. Leaving Conneaut at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the Pennsylvania & Ohio railway he

The National Shawmut Bank



ONE OF TEN LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN UNITED STATES. First two stories of three-million dollar building at 40 Water street, Boston, Mass., that are devoted to banking.

Boston's Modern Banks—IV.

A MAMMOTH building, nine stories high, of white Hallowell granite, makes a fine setting for one of Boston's most progressive financial institutions, the National Shawmut Bank, at 40 Water street, incorporated over 70 years ago, and now among the first 10, in size of business, of the six thousand odd in the national banking system. The bank proper occupies the first two floors, and its four fluted pillars and glass front present a very pleasing appearance.

As one enters the central door which faces on Water street, and mounts a short staircase, he finds himself within a spacious, well-lighted room perhaps 30x80 feet, of white Italian Carrara marble, and solid bronze. At one end are the executive officers, at the immediate call of their patrons, and at the other end is the ladies' department. On both sides of the main entrance are the bronze incased offices of the tellers. On the other floors are the beautifully appointed president's room, out-of-town correspondents' room, and private offices for customers' use. There is a pneumatic service throughout the bank.

The building is a departure from the popular 2½-story modern bank buildings in Boston, and although a portion of the bank proper is only two stories high, the nine-story portion is considered by the executives to have a decided advantage as an investment. The entire block cost \$3,000,000, the bank and the business sections dividing equally \$1,000,000 and the land standing for \$2,000,000.

This establishes an investment of 4 per cent on the whole and 24 per cent on the bank section. The building is of fire-proof construction throughout.

The money vault and the collateral vault adjoining the loan department, on the main floor, and the safe deposit vault in the basement, are constructed of three-inch chrome steel surrounded by a two-foot wall of concrete masonry, and a system of "electric protection" so sensitive that if a pin point pierced the vault shell in any portion it would close a circuit and ring an alarm. In each vault the inside doors are six inches thick and the outside doors 12 inches, and the vaults weigh 40 tons each. The safe deposit vault contains 1,000,000 silver dollars, weighing 30 tons, stored by the United States government.

The National Shawmut Bank, one of the largest in New England, maintains 250 employees, and on Saturdays has six paying tellers and five receiving tellers for the convenience of the public. Its assets are \$100,000,000 and its average deposits are \$90,000,000, a recent record having been established for a day's deposits of over \$100,000,000.

OPENS NIGHT LAW SCHOOL IN BOSTON

Young Men's Christian Association Course Starts With Record Class for Twelfth Year.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association evening law school opened its twelfth year Wednesday evening with the largest enrolment in its history of business and professional men, representing more than 100 towns and cities in Massachusetts. One young man will arrive from Constantinople the last of the month to take the course. The staff of teachers includes the following well-known Boston attorneys:

Arthur A. Ballantyne of the firm of Gaston, Stone & Saltonstall; Charles N. Barney, formerly mayor of Lynn; H. LeRue Brown, official compiler of the Massachusetts law reports; William E. Dorman of the Massachusetts House, formerly chairman of the Lynn school board; Albert S. Hutchinson, Judge Henry T. Lummus, Hugh D. McCallan, attorney for the Boston Elevated railway; Guy Newhall, Clarence L. Newton, Raymond T. Parke, Edward H. Ruby, Oscar Storer, Chandler M. Wood, Sydney R. Wrightington, Edward C. Stone, formerly a member of the House.

AWAIT WORLD'S END TOMORROW

WEST DUXBURY, Mass.—A colony of about 300 members of the denomination known as the Latter Reign of the Apostolic Church are awaiting the hour of 10 o'clock Friday morning, when they believe the end of the world is coming.

The scene is "Ashdod," a little wooden chapel on High street, the main turnpike between Boston and Plymouth, five miles from Kingston, five miles from Duxbury and five miles from Hanover.

Believers are here from all over New England, especially large delegations coming from Springfield and Providence and Pawtucket, R. I. Continual services are being held in preparation for the predicted event.

BIG ODD FELLOWS' DAY AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Ten thousand men took part in the great parade of Odd Fellows through the business streets on Wednesday. Virtually all the Odd Fellows within 150 miles of Seattle participated, tempted by the prizes and honors offered. Tacoma sent more than 1500 men, with three bands. There were numerous floats designed by Rebekah lodges.

LABOR MEN CONDEMN RAILROAD.
LEBANON, N. H.—Resolutions in condemnation of the alleged policy of the Boston & Maine railroad were passed at the second day's session of the eighth annual convention of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE QUILTS.
NEW YORK—The Independence League has withdrawn from the conference of anti-Tammany forces which for several days has been trying to agree upon a fusionist ticket for municipal offices.

SPANISH-MOROCCAN SITUATION DRAWING FRENCH ATTENTION

PARIS—The French press is beginning to devote considerable serious consideration to the situation which the Spanish are developing in Morocco. The Temps shows how step by step Spain has been led on to extend the zone of operations against the Rif tribesmen.

"At the outset," it says, "it was only a question of the Gbelayas, inhabiting the Melilla peninsula. Then the Spanish army drew upon it the bullets of the Kebdians, who inhabit the left bank of the Mulwisa, and of the Uadsettauts dwelling to the south of Marchica. By marching on Zeluan it will encounter the Beni Bifruh inhabitants of the mining region. Thus by constantly developing its plan of action it risks provoking a rising of tribes which till then had been quiet."

"Therein lies a danger which makes one think that the precautionary measures taken by the Spaniards go perhaps beyond what the situation demanded. Reports from Fer announce that the Sultan is watching the progress of the Spanish troops, at the agitation they are raising, and at the reported plan of the Spanish government to carry a railway as far as Taza. We hope Spain will not carry this too far."

The Temps further publishes an interview on this subject with the Spanish ambassador, the Marquis Delmuni. "I can only repeat," said the ambassador, "what Signor Maura has already declared at Madrid. The field operations of the Spanish troops have been extended by reason of the necessity of turning the Gurugu range, but their objective has not been in any way modified. These mountains are impregnable against a frontal attack, for 50 men posted in these gorges could stop an army."

AMERICAN WOMEN GIVE SCHOLARSHIP

The General Federation of Women's Clubs announce that a scholarship of \$1500 at either Oxford, Cambridge or London University, in 1910, is to be awarded to an American woman.

Qualifying examinations are to be held in every state Oct. 19 and 20. Admission will be allowed only upon the written certification by the national chairman of education of the General Federation, Miss Laura D. Gill, 1326 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C.

TRAIN OVER NEW TEXAS ROUTE RUN

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—The first train from Sweetwater has reached San Angelo over the Orient. The last spike was driven and the track completed from Kansas City to San Angelo Sept. 18.

On the first train, which was freight, were Vice-President and General Manager O'Brien, Chief Engineer Colpitts and four stockholders from Pittsburg.

PEAR ORCHARDIST MAKES BIG PROFIT

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—W. P. Sawyer of Parker, owner of one of the most profitable pear orchards in the valley, figures his net earnings at \$1000 a acre. He marketed seven carloads of fruit, 3528 boxes picked from 616 trees. Three carloads went to New York and four to Minneapolis. The fruit netted at Wapato, the shipping station, \$1.88 a box. The total receipts were \$6839.48.

START CHURCH TODAY.

The Central Congregational Church of Chelsea today is breaking ground for the new edifice on the site of the old building which with 10 other churches was burned April 12, 1908. The new church will cost about \$50,000 and is expected to be finished by Aug. 1, 1910.

DR. GREENFELL SOON TO WED.

TRURO, N. S.—Members of the Peary Arctic expedition bring home the news that Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, a missionary at Battle Harbor, Labrador, is to be married on Nov. 17 to Miss Annie McClanahan of Chicago.

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RESULTS OF TEXAS RALLIES ON INDUSTRIES TOLD BY WORKER

Judge Lindsey Relates How Improvement Club by Campaign Through Smith County Has Enlisted Residents in Movement to Benefit Community.

TYLER, Tex.—Judge Samuel A. Lindsey, the principal founder of the Smith County Improvement Club, which has been holding industrial rallies through the county, thus sums up the results of the unique methods adopted:

"So far we have carried out our plan of campaign for good roads, better rural schools and better methods of farming, except in two small communities where our dates conflicted with protracted meetings. We started from Tyler, using to convey our workers and carrying outfit four vehicles and teams. In 11 days we traveled 150 miles and held 24 meetings. We spent seven nights in camp and four nights at home.

"At each appointment we had from three to five talks. We tried to talk business in a straight business way. We spoke of efficient schools and good roads merely as an investment to develop the community and enhance the value of property. We showed that the average revenues from lands planted in vegetables was \$42 per acre; that the average revenues from lands planted to corn, wheat, oats and cotton was \$7 to \$9 per acre, and that this was why land at and near railroad depots in the country sells at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre, while the same character of land a few miles out sells for \$4 to \$12 per acre; that there is no spot in Smith county more than 10 miles from a railroad.

"Hence, if good roads traversed the county all our lands could be utilized for more profitable crops, and with good schools open from seven to nine months in the year, they would be as inviting to the citizen and as valuable to him as

those now close to the railroads and schools.

"On the question of diversified farming we confronted our hearers with farmers who are employing the methods with success, realizing 50 to 70 bushels of corn and a bale of cotton per acre, where planted to these crops, and many three to five tons of Bermuda hay per acre, which sells readily at \$14 per ton. That there are 150,000 acres of land in the county now considered waste lands which, if permitted, will grow from \$40 to \$75 worth of hay per year per acre. We also proved by those who had tried it that ours is a poultry and dairy country and that it has soils that will grow abundantly such forage crops as peas, sorghum, peanuts, turnips, corn and hay.

"We found conditions about as follows: The farmers away from railroad communities are heartily in favor of good roads, ready to do anything reasonable to obtain them. The tenant farmer is well-nigh indifferent, while the country merchant thinks that good roads may be the means of taking the trade of his community to some other town. The farmers close to the railroads do not feel the need so much of good roads; in most instances they have first-class schools from seven to nine months and are now diversifying. But he is progressive and takes an interest in our campaign, because he has learned the value of those things which improve general conditions.

"I and those who worked in the campaign are well pleased with the results. We realize there is much to do along the lines of our work, but a good start has been made and the spirit of 'doing things' is rapidly taking hold of the people of this country."

CHANGE IN MONEY ORDER TO MEXICO

A new method of exchanging postal money orders between the United States and Mexico will go into effect Oct. 1, says the Los Angeles Times. Heretofore it has been necessary to have all money orders reissued at the exchange office at Laredo, Tex. Under the new method postoffices in the United States, as well as those in Mexico, will draw orders direct upon the office of payment.

Money orders issued in Mexico will be drawn in Mexican currency, pesos and centavos, and will be payable in the United States at the rate of one dollar for every two centavos. The amounts of such orders should be in even centavos, but should a money order be drawn through error, for an odd amount of centavos, the paying office will disregard the odd centavo and pay the equivalent of the even sum. Thus, should a Mexican order be drawn for 25 centavos, it would be payable in the United States for 12 cents only.

CHOSEN TO HEAD MEXICO SCHOOLS

BALTIMORE—Dr. James Mark Baldwin has resigned as professor of philosophy and psychology at Johns Hopkins University to become the head of a national university in the City of Mexico. He will have almost entire charge and authority over the educational system in Mexico that is maintained by the government.

Dr. Baldwin has been here five years. A graduate of Princeton in 1884, he was at one time an instructor there, and from 1893 to 1904 he was professor of psychology at Princeton. For several years he was professor of philosophy in the University of Toronto.

NAVY COMMENDS A BRAVE CIVILIAN

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral William H. Potter, acting secretary of the navy, has mailed a letter of commendation to First Officer J. S. Townsend, a civilian officer on board the United States collier Hannibal, for unusual bravery.

In topping one of the collier's heavy booms directly above a hatch in which a score of the crew of this vessel were at work, some one on the collier let go the lift and the boom started down on the run. Townsend grasped it, in spite of the fact that he was dragged half way up the mast, and probably saved several lives.

MONTREAL VOTES IN CONTROL BOARD

MONTREAL, Que.—The people of Montreal have voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of changing the system of municipal government, following disclosures made during the last few weeks, before a royal commission, of lax methods of administration and alleged grafting practised by members of the present city council. By the vote the number of aldermen was reduced by one half from 44 to 22, and a board of control was created which will have charge of the administration of the various civic departments.

JAPANESE AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE—The Japanese industrial commissioners are guests of the Chamber of Commerce today. A banquet was given the commissioners Wednesday night at the Hotel Pfister.

COMMERCE BOARD LIKES COURT IDEA

President's Proposal for Tribunal to Deal With Transportation Is Desirable, Says Commission Chairman.

WASHINGTON—Charles Knapp and other members of the interstate commerce commission heartily approve the views of President Taft in his speech at Des Moines, Ia., and declare that the proposed new court to decide appeals from the findings of the commission is very much needed. They point out that cases arising under the rate-making and transportation legislation of Congress constitute a special field of their own, with which the present federal judges as a rule are entirely unfamiliar.

By having a special court to consider these cases the judges would speedily become expert, and undue delays would be obviated. It is further argued in support of the President's proposal that the federal courts are already crowded and the judges are overburdened with work. The present status of the existing interstate commerce commission is not changed in the program as outlined by the President. It is still to retain both its administrative and its quasi-judicial functions.

MR. BALFOUR WINS INDORSEMENT FOR REFORM OF TARIFF

LONDON—The tariff reform program of the Conservative party stands today on a much more positive and advanced plane than heretofore, as the result of the speech delivered by its leader, ex-Premier Balfour, Wednesday night at Birmingham.

The budget, Mr. Balfour said, with its dangerous tendency toward slipshod communism, had raised the most important issue for many years, and the nation must decide whether it would enter an upward, hopeful, forward movement of tariff reform or take the first step on the downward track which leads to the bottomless confusion of socialistic legislation.

Incidentally, the popularity of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in Birmingham, his home town, was in evidence, although he did not attend the meeting, but listened at his home to Mr. Balfour's great speech through an electrophone. Mr. Chamberlain's son presided and read a letter from his father, which elicited tremendous cheering, and sentences from tariff speeches by the Birmingham statesman adorned the walls.

Mr. Balfour said there is nothing, unhappily, more certain than that in many of the greatest industries Great Britain is no longer first.

It was as easy now, he said, for a capitalist to employ his capital in America or Germany as in Great Britain, and he certainly would employ it where the best investment offered, regardless of whether it benefited foreign or British workmen.

The budget proposals were such as would induce the withdrawal of capital from Great Britain and its employment in foreign countries, whose workmen would benefit. Thus the budget cut the base of every British industry.

While America was building up the greatest commercial empire the world had ever known, and while Germany had successfully promoted the growth of her own industries and through the partial, unequal working of the "most favored nation" clause, had become the center of the mid-European body, commercially armed against British competition, it was amazing, even contemptible, that the people of this country should sit by with folded arms, hiding themselves behind the antiquated free trade formula, and watch those empires forming the weapons with which they were going to capture Great Britain's colonies from her sphere of commercial influence.

Resolutions were adopted declaring loyalty to Mr. Balfour's leadership and stating that "recognizing that the financial proposals of the government are intended to postpone indefinitely the policy of tariff reform, this meeting declares its determined adherence to that policy as a necessary means of increasing employment at home and strengthening the empire at large."

CLARK COLLEGE GETS NEW HEAD

WORCESTER, Mass.—The board of trustees of Clark University have unanimously elected Prof. Edmund Clark Sanford, president of the college department, to succeed Carroll D. Wright.

Professor Sanford was born in Oakland, Cal., and was graduated from the University of California. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins in 1888. Upon the founding of Clark University he joined the faculty.

HUNGARY CABINET OUT AGAIN. BUDAPEST—The resignation of the Alexander Wekerle ministry has been decided upon at a cabinet council. The difficulties which led to the resignation of the first Wekerle cabinet April 21 of this year still exist.

INTERNAL REVENUE INCREASE. WASHINGTON—There was an aggregate increase of \$1,190,137 in internal revenue receipts for last month as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. The August, 1909, receipts aggregated \$20,284,735.

Highest Telephone Line In the World Put Into Operation Today in Alps

GENEVA—The highest telephone line in the world, running to the Queen Margherita observatory on Monte Rosa, more than 15,000 feet high, was placed in operation today.

The observatory and the telephone which has been constructed at the expense of the Queen, took six years to complete. The new line will be of great help to Alpinists on Monte Rosa.

CANADA LAYS CLAIM TO BEST ELEVATORS FOR GRAIN IN WORLD

Those at the Head of Lake Superior Can Unload in a Single Day Wheat Enough to Feed Big City a Year.

FIGURES OFFERED

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada has the largest and fastest terminal grain elevators in the world. That is a statement of fact that may be listed among the accomplishments of a young country in the first decade of the twentieth century.

In one single day the Canadian elevators at the head of Lake Superior can unload from miles and miles of freight cars enough wheat to feed a city of 100,000 inhabitants for an entire year.

These same vast terminal warehouses at Ft. William and Port Arthur can pour streams of grain into the holds of waiting steamers so fast that their capacity is the only limit to be considered. From now on to the close of navigation the elevators at Ft. William and Port Arthur can handle 1,200,000 bushels of grain daily.

The wheat crop for 1909 has been estimated at 168,000,000 bushels, and on this calculation the elevators at the head of the lakes can handle every ounce that will not be retained in the West for domestic consumption and seeding purposes.

The elevators run to their full capacity, and every day 30 trains of 40 cars each—big, modern capacity cars—are unloaded. At Port Arthur and Ft. William there is today a storage capacity of 27,720,000 bushels, or sufficient to store one third of the export wheat crop of the western provinces for this season.

The house under construction for the Grand Trunk Pacific is the first unit of a 40,000,000 bushel plant.

Following is the elevator capacity to day at Port Arthur and Ft. William:

Western terminal.....	900,000
Elevator A.....	1,250,000
Elevator B.....	500,000
Elevator C.....	1,300,000
Elevator D.....	3,000,000
Elevator E.....	2,000,000
Empire elevator.....	1,750,000
Ogilvie elevator.....	1,250,000
Consolidated elevator.....	900,000
Addition to Consolidated.....	800,000
G. T. P. elevator.....	3,000,000
Thunder Bay elevator.....	1,750,000
Muirhead & Black.....	1,000,000
Canadian Northern.....	1,000,000
Total.....	27,720,000

There are 25 steamers in the carrying trade between these ports and Montreal, and there are 25 times as many steamers call at the ports as 25 years ago. The "Twin Cities" of Canada are now the unchallenged Liverpool of the Canadian lakes.

IOWA VETERANS TO HOLD REUNION

DAVENPORT, Ia.—The annual reunion of the Iowa veterans of the Spanish-American war is to be held in Iowa City according to Captain H. Sherry of Iowa City, who is in charge of the general plans for the reunion. The meeting this year, which will be presided over by Judge Jackson, formerly colonel of the regiment. The date set for the reunion is Oct. 7, 8, and 9, and the affair is intended for the members of the Fiftieth regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Iowa City is preparing for hundreds of visitors during the encampment. It is probable that the Davenport members will go in a body attended by a brass band.

PLAN TEST FOR YACHT TAX.

WASHINGTON—It is expected that two or three test cases will be brought by the government to recover the tax on yachts under the new tariff law. Many yacht owners are disposed to object to the tax.

GERMAN COTTON EXPERT COMING.

BERLIN—Bernhard Dernburg, secretary of state for the colonies, will sail for New York today on the steamer Cleveland to study cotton raising in the South.

GOV. FORT FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES.

NEWARK, N. J.—Governor Fort of New Jersey, in an address here, aligned himself squarely with Governor Hughes of New York on the subject of direct primaries.

REVENUE RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY

Collectors Find It Difficult to Determine Which Are Taxable Corporations in Their Districts.

WASHINGTON—Internal revenue collectors report that returns from the various districts are coming in slowly. The collectors find it difficult to obtain lists of the taxable corporations doing business in their districts.

As an instance of the work that is entailed in some of the districts, preliminary returns show that the Chicago internal revenue district, embracing Cook county and its vicinity, has about 10,000 corporations. How many of these will be subject to taxation, can be told only by their reports of earnings.

How many there will be in the New York district is conjectural. Rough figures have reached the internal revenue bureau showing there are about 100,000, but the officials here say this includes many corporations whose principal places of business are in New York, and who maintain subsidiary establishments or branches there. It is expected that when carefully checked over, the number in New York from which reports will be required will be 25,000 to 30,000.

WEST'S FARM LAND PROBLEMS TO FORE IN CHICAGO MEETING

SAN FRANCISCO—A proposed outline of the program for the national farm land congress to be held in Chicago in November, which has been sent to California members of the advisory committee of the congress shows that much discussion will concern purely western questions.

Two days are to be given over to the western and Rocky mountain states. There will be discussions of the opportunities of the homemaker in irrigable lands, in dry farming and in the rain belt lands by experts of national fame.

The fourth day of the congress will be given up to transportation, immigration and reclamation. The fifth day is set aside for general discussion of what has been and is being done in developing the present opportunities of the homemaker. Governors of states, public officials, representatives of civic bodies, railroad representatives, land owners and agents will be asked to participate in this discussion.

Interest in the congress is manifested throughout the entire West. The California members of the national advisory committee already include several California members of Congress. Representative James C. Neidham has become a member of the committee. As a member of the House of Representatives committee on ways and means he was one of the framers of the recent tariff bill. He is deeply interested in a number of irrigation and reclamation projects and says that such movements as the national farm land congress are of public benefit.

Representatives Duncan McKinlay, Julius Kahn, William F. Englebright and Sylvester C. Smith are all members of the committee. Other California names are to be added. Accuracy will be the watchword of the congress in collecting and disseminating information as to farming conditions throughout the country. Citations of individual instances of farmers' experience are sought, but they must be absolutely authentic and definite. The congress wishes to place only actual facts before the homeseekers of the country.

Civic bodies throughout the state are interesting themselves in the national farm land congress. Its facts will be placed before fully 10,000,000 people, many of them homeseekers. It is just such publicity that civic bodies organized to promote the development of the country are seeking. There will be a strong representation of these civic bodies at Chicago.

UNVEIL MEMORIAL AT FULTON HOUSE

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Lancaster County Historical Society has dedicated a memorial to Robert Fulton in the little hamlet of Fulton House, the birthplace of the inventor, 20 miles from this city. Governor Stuart and ex-Governor Pennypacker made addresses.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Alice Cray Sutcliffe of New York, a granddaughter of Fulton. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. George I. Browne of this city, and the acceptance by former Atty.-Gen. W. U. Hensel of Pennsylvania. In addition to Mrs. Sutcliffe 10 other descendants of Fulton were present.

SUGAR CASE DEMURRER FILED.

NEW YORK—District Attorney Wise has filed demurrers to the special pleas entered by Gustav E. Kissel and Thomas C. Harned, who were jointly indicted with the American Sugar Refining Company, its officers and directors, for conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and foreign commerce and to monopolize the manufacture and sale of raw and refined sugar.

WATERWAYS BOARD IN FRANCE.

PARIS—The members of the American waterways commission are here from Brussels and will spend five of the nine days they will remain in France in examining the river Seine and other typical French waterways from the viewpoint of navigation.

GREAT LAKE SHIPPERS FORM BIG CLEARANCE ASSOCIATION

New Marine Agency for Vessels Carrying Canadian Grain Includes All the Large Exporting Firms in Winnipeg, as Well as Many American Concerns.

TORONTO, Ont.—With the rapid development of other Canadian industries the shipping on the Great lakes has increased in proportion. In the early fall when the great western grain crop is to be moved, grain boats are taxed to their utmost capacity. This has naturally given rise to an association among the shipping men and the most important development in marine circles at the head of the lakes for many years has just been completed in the organization of the Lake Shippers Clearance Association.

The new organization is stated in the preliminary prospectus to be a "marine agency for vessels in the grain-carrying trade," and it is expected to obviate annoyances and inconveniences in taking on cargoes of grain, especially during the busy part of the year. Under the present system a vessel taking consignments from several different companies has to wait her turn to dock at each of their elevators. By the new system all orders for cargoes will be issued from a central office so that a ship will take on her entire load from one elevator.

The association includes all the large grain exporting firms in Winnipeg, and has the support of the Winnipeg grain exchange and many American firms. Shippers state that it is a movement in the right direction which should have taken place years ago.

A graduated scale of charges for service has been drawn up, which will go toward the maintenance of the system. The remainder of the necessarily heavy expenses of operation have been guaranteed by the members of the association.

The head office has been established at Fort William, with a branch at Winnipeg, and it is expected that the new organization will be in a position to handle business in a week or two. In connection with the grain crops of Canada, principally produced in the West, a statement just issued by the census and statistics office is of interest.

The wheat crop is put down at 168,386,000 bushels, or 21.73 bushels per acre, and barley at 56,973,000 bushels, or 36.53 bushels per acre. The yield of oats is given as 354,919,000 bushels, peas 8,184,000 bushels, beans 1,311,000 bushels, mixed grains 19,524,000 bushels, flaxseed 2,131,000 bushels, hay 10,246,000 tons. Harvesting operations were practically concluded at the end of August.

Of the above figures, the three western provinces—Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan—produced 149,285,000 bushels of yield of the entire 168,386,000 bushels produced in Canada.

TASMANIA WATER WEALTHY IN FISH

Expert Returns on Federal Trawler After Cruise and Says Fisheries Are Very Valuable.

HOBART, Tasmania—The federal steam trawler Endeavor recently arrived here after a cruise in Tasmanian waters, the result of which has been to prove that there is enormous wealth in the sea fisheries if worked properly.

In the course of an interview Mr. Dannevig, the New South Wales fisheries expert, who has been loaned to the federal government, stated that on the present trip they had systematically worked down the coast. They first made Maria island their headquarters, and then went into Big Oyster bay. There they found some of the localities rich in fish. Oyster bay was full of king flat-head. They could have loaded the ship with them.

Their object, however, was not to catch fish, but to find out where fish were to be had and to leave the rest to private enterprise. All round the shores they found cod of large size in large quantities. They were beautiful fish, weighing four and five pounds each.

OUTLINES EVENING SCHOOL SYSTEM

Liverpool Educator Defines Its Purpose and Formulates Ideal Scheme for Instruction Given.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Among the most interesting features of the recent British Association meeting were the educational proposals brought before the educational and geographical sections sitting jointly.

A paper read by W. Hewitt of Liverpool dealing with the evening school as a system having a distinct and well recognized place in the existing educational system in England is particularly noteworthy and of general interest.

The special purpose of the evening school, Mr. Hewitt contended, is to bring intellectual methods into coordination with purely professional or mechanical instruction.

Formulating an ideal scheme, he recommended that a course of practical work for the younger industrial students should include simple experimental work in mechanics, physics and chemistry, measuring and drawing to scale with instruments, and practical exercises in the proper and intelligent use of the tools and simpler machines connected with the trade.

The older students, he thought, required a course introducing modern developments in machines and processes, explaining the causes of successful and unsuccessful operations and, where possible, giving experimental exercises in testing the strength and character of materials, or the results obtained from a machine or piece of practical apparatus arranged for experimental purposes. In all cases the interest of the student was to be sought by approaching the subject through familiar trade details or phenomena, and letting the necessary mathematical, graphical, or scientific developments arise naturally therefrom.

The apparatus for experimental work should be on a scale large enough to be commensurate with actual workshop conditions, and appealing to the student as leading to results as applicable in the workshops as in the laboratory.

OFFICIAL CLOSES JAPANESE BANK

SAN FRANCISCO—State Bank Superintendent Alden Anderson, using his power under the new California banking law, has closed the Oakland Japanese bank and will proceed at once to liquidate its affairs.

According to the bank examiners the Oakland Japanese bank, which was started in November, 1907, with a capital of \$30,000, has practically loaned out its entire capital on personal notes without any collateral. The bank has on hand at present \$10,000 in cash to pay \$30,000 of deposits. There is out on unsecured loans nearly \$30,000.

The bank has about 250 depositors, mostly Japanese. Over \$29,000 has been loaned without security.

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EITHER loose or made up into beautiful and artistic arrangements for any purpose required at most reasonable prices. We also offer helpful suggestions. Telephone orders very carefully attended to.
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Tel. 4419 Main.

anted by the members of the association.

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SCHOOLS

Gordon Winston School

520 West End Avenue, New York City
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Kindergarten, elementary, college preparatory, general and elective courses, music and art. The location is in the most desirable section of the city, one block from Hudson river and parks. The building is on a corner with southern exposure, so that all the rooms are flooded with sunlight. Thorough work is required. For 1909-10 Bryn Mawr College awarded the school "The First Competitive Entrance Scholarship."

Opens Monday, Sept. 27. For catalogue, address MRS. MARY W. SOMERVILLE, A. M., Principal.

EVENING SCHOOL

Now open at Franklin Academy, 126 Boylston st., Boston; \$1.00 a week pays for thorough training in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and penmanship. Day rates on application. Tel. 1518-4 Oxford.

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Schuyler Arms

Apartment Hotel
Furnished or unfurnished, two, three and five rooms, with bath, with and without kitchenette.
Hall and maid service furnished free.

A quiet, refined and desirable home. 3 blocks from 96th st. express subway.

RESTAURANT
a la carte at moderate prices. 307 West 96th st., near Riverside. Tel. 3904-River.

Hotel Narragansett

Broadway, at 93d Street.
New York City
WITH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
American and European Plans
J. CARL TUCKER, Manager

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Warren J. Richardson has purchased an interest in the four-story mercantile building and 989 square feet of land at 1 Fenwick Hall square, junction of Merchants row. Patrick Daly is the grantor of the title. The assessment on the whole parcel is \$46,000, of which sum \$44,200 is on the land.

TRANSFER IN THE WEST END.

A portion of the estate owned by Julius Krinsky, situated at 1 to 3 Phillips street, West End, has been transferred to Rose Gamarnick. There is a brick house of five stories and a frame dwelling, occupying 1793 square feet of land, the whole taxed on a valuation of \$16,300. The land's share of this amount is \$6300.

COLUMBUS AVENUE CHANGE.

The five-story brick house and store situated at 375 Columbus avenue, South End, has been sold to Edward J. Ball, who takes the title to the property from Ziba A. Norris. The house covers a lot containing 1700 square feet of land and the assessed valuation as a whole is \$18,100, of which \$10,100 is on the land. As part payment for the above property Mr. Ball has transferred to Mr. Norris seven stores, with about 6000 square feet of land, situated at Hull, opposite the Allerton station. The total assessed valuation of this property is \$10,000. The deal was negotiated through the office of Houghton & Rich.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER.

John O'Connor has sold to Bartolomeo Cuneo the frame house at No. 1 Hart-

ford street, at the junction of Howard avenue, Dorchester. The property is assessed for \$8000 and the 4720 square feet of land is rated on a basis of 50 cents a foot.

The property numbered from 1093 to 1099 Columbus avenue, Roxbury, has been transferred from the Kilby Investment Company to Emma M. Lunt. The total assessed valuation of the block of houses is \$8500, and they cover over 3402 square feet of land.

A plot of 3577 square feet of land and a new house now under construction have been purchased from Norman Clark by Harriet M. Leslie. The estate is at the junction of Howard and Spencer streets, Dorchester. The land is valued at 40 cents per foot.

BRIGHTON PARCEL.

William E. Chamberlain has conveyed the title to the property numbered 3 to 5 Newcastle road, near Fenwick street, Brighton, to Charles H. Jones. The assessors value the place at \$5500. There are 5300 square feet of land.

NEW YORK LEASE.

The lease to the John M. Crapo Linen Company of the former home of Henry R. Bergh at 431 Fifth avenue, New York, for a period of 21 years, at an annual rental of \$20,000, is reported. The property is between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets and is now being converted from bachelor apartments into a six-story loft building. Walter E. Maynard and Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT-PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

The Norfolk steamer is due in Boston today with 100 barrels potatoes and 400 bags peanuts.

The Norfolk steamer due in Boston tomorrow has 100 barrels potatoes on board.

The Philadelphia steamer Grecian, due in Boston tomorrow, has 10 barrels sweet potatoes.

There is no produce on the Savannah steamer Augusta, due in Boston tomorrow.

Potatoes by Rail.

Potatoes from Aroostook county, Me., passed Bangor during the 24 hours closing at 9 o'clock this morning: 40 cars for Boston and 65 cars for other points.

Receipts All Sources Past 24 Hours.

Eighteen cars and 29 barrels potatoes, 600 barrels and 2 boxes apples, 30 crates tomatoes, 11 boxes cucumbers, 404 crates cauliflowers, 44 baskets pears, 246 boxes California oranges, 3 cars onions, 644 barrels sweet potatoes, 201 barrels cranberries, 7 crates pineapples, 3205 baskets plums, 2218 boxes, 912 crates and 2084 baskets peaches, 20,612 baskets and 9140 crates grapes, 16 boxes grape fruit.

New York Fruit News.

There was a better demand for Sicily lemons at Wednesday's sale than at the sale which was held Wednesday of last week, and average prices were higher. The advance in the prices for 300s was 25¢/37½¢ per box. In first choice 300s there was no quotable change, but second-grade gained about 12½¢. The market was livelier and stronger at the close than at the opening. Like other recent offerings, the sale consisted almost wholly of Verdeli fruit. The limited quantity of the Ricioppi variety sold about on a parity with the Verdeli.

For Verdeli fruit the range of prices was as follows: First choice 300s, \$3.75 to \$4.50; second choice 300s, \$3.25 to \$3.75; first choice 300s, \$2.50 to \$3; second choice 300s, \$2.00 to \$2.50. The offering comprised 10,000 boxes per the steamer San Giovanni.

A consignment of 1500 boxes of Maiori and Sorrento lemons per steamer Venezia also was sold. Fancy to extra fancy brought \$4.12½ to \$5.12½, other grades \$4 down to \$2.62½. The better grades sold at about the same prices as last week, but the medium and low grades were higher.

There will be no sale of Sicily lemons until Tuesday, next, when the cargoes of the steamers Europa and Principe di Piemonte will be sold. These cargoes aggregate 12,800 boxes.

The steamer Alice has sailed for New York with 1500 barrels Almeria grapes.

The steamer Madonna has arrived at New York with 5500 barrels Almeria grapes. This cargo will probably be sold Friday.

The sales advertised for today are as follows: 28 cars California deciduous fruit and nine cars California oranges.

The market for California oranges slumped badly at Wednesday's sale. The average decline from Tuesday was fully 25¢ per box, and there were instances where some sizes of identical brands sold off 50¢. The market was weak.

PROVISIONS

Eastern Pork Market.

Fresh ribs 16½¢, short cut ribs 16½¢, fresh shoulders 12½¢, fresh skinned shoulders 12½¢, smoked shoulders 11½¢, frankfurters 10½¢, bologna 8½¢, pressed ham 14½¢, plain and sweet pickled shoulders 11½¢, plain pickled briskets 13½¢, bacon 18½¢, smoked hams, large 15½¢, small 15¢, skinned 16½¢, boiled 22¢, lard, leaf rendered 14½¢, pure 13½¢, compound 8½¢, barrel pork, heavy backs \$25.75, medium backs \$25.50, light backs

LACK OF INTEREST IN LATE CAUCUSES

Nominations Made in Several Cities and Towns Which Have Not Adopted the Joint Primary Law.

Unusual lack of interest is shown by the Democrats of Massachusetts in the coming campaign, and the attendance at the Democratic caucuses in those cities and towns which have not adopted the joint primaries law was exceedingly small Wednesday evening.

At these caucuses representatives and senators to the General Assembly were nominated, as were also delegates to the state convention, and these in nearly every instance were labeled "unpledged."

One of the great surprises was at Springfield, where the Democrats of ward 4 in the fifth Hampden representative district nominated Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the Republican state committee, who had received the Republican nomination on Tuesday evening. In this ward but six votes were cast, four of which bore Colonel Langtry's name written in.

Prominent among the representative nominees was Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, who served nine years in the House before his defeat last year.

Caucuses were held in the following places: Malden, Wakefield, Beverly, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Brockton, Lynn and Holyoke.

Today marks the closing of the time for filing applications for recounts of ballots cast in the state primaries on Tuesday and the recounts are due to commence on Monday.

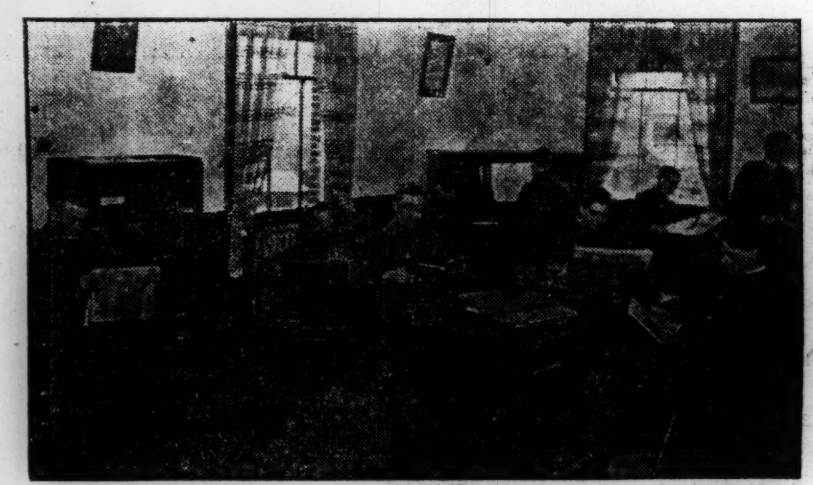
PLYMOUTH HOLDS A LIVELY CAUCUS

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Plymouth Republicans held a largely attended caucus Wednesday evening in Grand Army Hall, to make choice of delegates to the state, council, senatorial and county conventions, the choice of a nominee for representative to the General Court and the election of a town committee. Partial results were:

Senatorial delegates—John B. Washburn, Earl W. Gooding, Mansfield S. O'Brien, Warren P. Strong, Albert L. Moller, Alton D. Edes, Charles H. Robbins.

For representative to the General Court—Frank H. Lamman.

Army Department Y.M.C.A. Outing Today



CLUB ROOM AT FT. BANKS, WINTHROP. This view shows the style of furnishings of club rooms at all the forts connected with the Y.M.C.A. work.

The annual outing and official inspection of the army department work of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association is being held today at Ft. Strong, Warren and Andrews. Through the kindness of Colonel Patterson, the steamer General Anderson was used for the trips around the harbor.

The army department of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association consists of four branches: Ft. Andrews, Peddocks island; Ft. Banks, Winthrop; Ft. Strong, Long island, and Ft. Warren, St. Georges island.

The work, under the present management, was organized in March, 1906. The board of managers, with S. B. Carter, one of the best-known men in association work in the state, as chairman, is a very efficient one, and each

DISCUSS CHARTER AT ROXBURY CLUB

The frequent unfavorable results of carrying national party divisions into municipal elections was emphasized by George R. Nutter in an address before the St. James Club in the parish house at Roxbury Wednesday evening. Alderman W. Dudley Cotton presided. In treating this phase of the charter question Mr. Nutter called attention to the fact that under plan 1 the old party lines, which mean little municipal affairs, would be retained, while plan 2, by abolishing all party designations, would give the voter a free hand to make his own selections.

SUBPOENAS ISSUED.

CINCINNATI—Subpoenas for 20 leading officials of several railroad before the federal grand jury here the first week in October have been issued. The cause is unknown.

FLOUR

Mill shipments, spring patents \$5.50 to \$5.90, clear \$4.65 to \$5, winter patents \$5.50 to \$5.75, straight \$5.20 to \$5.50, clear \$5 to \$5.30, Kansas patent in June \$5.25 to \$5.75, rye flour \$4.10 to \$4.60, graham \$4.35 to \$5.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale at Roxbury

The handsome residence at 27 Howland st., commanding view of Elm Hill ave.; situated on a plot of land elevated, containing about 6000 square feet; 13 rooms; 2 spacious halls; 2 bathrooms; one finished with tile and only slabs; laundry; 5 fireplaces; rich and elaborate mantels; dining room finished with mahogany, paneled ceilings; no expense spared when building; broad piazza; hot water heat; will be sold at a sacrifice. Address E 426, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE

145,000 FT. OF LAND fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 3 mi. walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at a low figure. Address 29 Southampton st., Boston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF FARMS AND COUNTRY PLACES CONTAINS OVER 250 DESCRIPTIONS AND 50 ILLUSTRATIONS. MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 NO. MARKET ST., DEPT. C.

FOR SALE—Desirable modern house of 5 rooms; 2 baths; hardwood floors; hot water heat; gas and electric lighting; spring of pure water nearby; slightly located on high land adjoining Middlesex Fells Park. Apply to 26 Oliver st., Boston.

ALLESTON—Store and apartment house property on principal thoroughfare, brick and steel construction, near electric and street car lines. Will be sold at a sacrifice. WM. DWYER, 15 State st., Tel. 5330 M.

WINTER RESORTS
FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and cottage apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 rooms each; also single rooms at Southern Pines, North Carolina; fine winter climate; dry sandy soil. Address J. C. STANLEY, until Oct. 15, Newburyport, Mass.; after that date, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, for three months, near Falmouth st. Address 8 1/2, Monitor Office.

FINANCIAL

PACIFIC COAST TIMBER LAND INVESTMENTS

MADE FOR YOU. In the most desirable locations; we make personal examination of everything and invest your money carefully; under our method our interest depends entirely on the amount of your net profit, thus assuring you large returns. Write us for full information. SHORES TIMBER CO., Seattle, Washington, 207 White bldg.

WANTED—A partner; an acquaintance with building, general contractors and architects desirable; proposition thoroughly tried out; profits good; give phone number as well as address. Write C. P. WHITE, MAN, care Monitor Office.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE

secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo.

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HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION. New York City—Rooms and board. 27 WEST 53D STREET.

Convenient to Riverside Drive and Central Park West.

MISS J. E. RANKIN.

NEW YORK—The Connaught, 271 Central Park West, cor. 97th st.; delightful home, overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service. Address A. R. DICK.

NEWBURY ST., No. 9—Lovely furnished rooms, two on bathroom floor, one on top floor; splendid location, near Public Garden; tourists accommodated. Tel. E. B. 21867.

TO LET—On Beacon st., an attractive sunny room in private family; meals optional; elevator service; terms reasonable; business persons preferred; tel. 2633-1 B. B.

CHICAGO—Desirable room with board, two blocks from Wilson ave. to station. Address SULLIVAN, Monitor Office, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

BACK BAY, 199 St. Botolph st.—House thoroughly renovated; rooms newly furnished; choice of 10 rooms; con. h. w.; tel. 3 NEWLY fur. con. fr. rms.; st. h., con. h. w.; suitable for students. THE PEN-WAY, Suite 3, 750 Huntington ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 352 West 87th st.—Several beautifully furnished rooms (bath connected), with or without board.

CHICAGO—Normal Park—Fine large rooms; meals. Address E. B. care Monitor, 510 Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

TWO large separate newly furnished rooms in refined home; pleasant surroundings. 70 St. Stephen st.

30 EAST 81ST ST., New York—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

16 GREENWICH PK.—Newly furnished house; connecting corridors, side and sq. rooms; con. h. w.; tel.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED
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MACHINERY
SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic ave.

CLOTHING
WANTED—Cast-off clothing all kinds; ladies', gents' and children's; also furs; other personal property, jewelry, old gold, silver, antiques; will call, pay cash. M. DEBROOT, 195 Pleasant st.; tel. 2631-2 OX.

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ADAMS & SWETT CO.

Established 1856. CARPET BEATING. VACUUM CLEANING. NAPHTHA CLEANING.

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Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

Painting and Paper Hanging

Hardwood doors of all kinds refinished. Paint cleaned, paper renovated.

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NEVER DRY. Used in the washing process. Prevents flannels and woollens from shrinking. Unshrinks shrunken garments. Proved by 5 years use. Generous sample 4c. Agents wanted. NEVER DRY CO., 19 Union st., Boston.

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Ostrich Feathers AND Ladies' Untrimmed Hats at Half Price

AT OUR WHOLESALE STORE, 406 Washington St., Room 7

MAXWELL POPULAR PRICED MILLINERY. Full line of \$5.00 HATS at all seasons of the year. 503 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

MILLINERY
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY DESIGNER has some spare time to devote to a few exclusive customers; call or write. MARION CARY, Hotel Richmond, 72 W. 46th st., New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. John Hall VOCAL STUDIOS Suite 29 and 30, Musical Art Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISS STICKNEY TEACHER OF VIOLIN—Long experience, particularly successful with children; references if desired. Address 23 Rowena st., Dorchester Center.

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COOKS, second girls, nursery maids, housemaids furnished, city and suburbs. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 206 No. State st., Chicago.

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CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-5 Piper Building, Baltimore.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 709-715 Broadway, New York City.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago.

L. FRANK BROWN, Pioneer Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

OLIVER C. McILVRA, 418 Burke Bldg., General Practice. Depositions taken.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

CHOCOLATES
A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1.00, size 6c., half lb. 30c., sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

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The Monitor can also be found at exhibit of the Christian Science Publishing Society in the balcony of the Manufacturers' Bldg

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Advertisers are continually looking for publications in which readers place the MOST confidence and read MOST thoroughly. The Monitor offers both.

As an Investment Monitor Advertising Pays

GOVERNOR DRAPER IS HOPEDALE HOST YOM KIPPUR DUE TO BEGIN FRIDAY

HOPEDALE, Mass.—Gov. Eben S. Draper entertained the members of his council and guests at the Lodges, Adin road, Wednesday afternoon. The members of the council came to Hopedale in automobiles direct from Sherborn where the annual inspection of the woman's reformatory was made.

At the Draper mansion, dinner was served, followed by a social. Walter S. Glidden, Somerville, member of the council, gave a toast for William R. Burke, Burke being the lone Democrat present.

Among the members of the council present were: Charles C. Brigham, New Bedford; Albion F. Bemis, Brookline; Walter S. Glidden, Somerville; Samuel Cole, Beverly; Seward W. Jones, Newton; J. Lovell Johnson, Fitchburg; and August H. Goetting, Springfield. Edward P. Barry, Boston, the other member of the council, was unable to be present.

Guests present were: Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Boston; Frank L. Dean, Worcester; the Hon. George F. Birch, senator from fourth Worcester senatorial district; Representatives S. Alden Eastman and William R. Burke, Milford; Frank J. Dutcher, chairman of Republican town committee, Hopedale; E. L. Osgood, C. C. Nutting, and Eben D. Bancroft.

FAVOR MORE FREE ART DAYS. WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Art Museum trustees are planning for more free days and an exhibition of early American paintings.

The Jewish fast and holiday of Yom Kippur will begin Friday evening and will end at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. During this time about 65,000 orthodox Jews will observe the most solemn anniversary of their faith, suspending all work and other activities save those of the ceremony. The melody "Kol Nidre" will be sung in all orthodox synagogues by the cantor Friday evening, in some cases assisted by a choir of men. After the preliminary services a fast is observed until the following evening.

The services on Saturday are divided into five parts, each requiring the services of a different cantor.

MISSIONARY YACHT LOST. VICTORIA, B. C.—The steamer Aracangie, arriving today from Australian ports, brought details of the capsizing of the American missionary yacht Herman Bingham of Boston at Jaluit island in the Marshall group on May 4. For 21 days the 10 survivors drifted in an open boat. On May 26 they landed at Eden island, but the Rev. Dr. Walkup succumbed after the ordeal. The others were brought to Sydney Aug. 26.

PRESENTS PARK TO PITTSFIELD. PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Kelton B. Miller has presented Abbott park to the city. This property of eight acres was acquired several years ago by nine men, from whom the city twice tried to buy the property.

BERLIN AVIATION MEETING COMING

BERLIN—The success of aviation week at Rheims has prompted the holding of another such meeting in Berlin, beginning Sept. 26. Fifty thousand dollars in prizes will be given, and among the entries are MM. Farman, Bleriot, Latham, Le Blanc, Rougier, Besa, Edwards, Orville Wright and Dufour.

BRESCIA, Italy—Glenn Curtiss, the American, was formally awarded the grand prize of Brescia, 50,000 lire, about \$10,000, for speed over a 50-kilometer course, Tuesday. Lieutenant Calderara won the second prize, \$2000, and M. Rougier got the third, \$1000.

END GOOD ROADS CONGRESS TODAY

CLEVELAND, O.—The national good roads convention that opened Tuesday will close today.

QUITO AMERICAN BUILDING OPEN.

QUITO, Ecuador—The American Building of the Quito exposition was opened here in the presence of President Ofarro, the cabinet, and the members of the diplomatic and consular corps.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

NEW YORK MARKET CONTINUES TO BE TRADERS' AFFAIR

Pennsylvania Becoming More Prominent—General Trend of Price Movements Is Very Irregular.

NORTH BUTTE IS UP

A reactionary tendency prevailed in the New York stock market during the early sales today. In the opinion of many traders the market has been overbought, and although there was no news to warrant selling of stocks other than that the technical position required a moderate setback, prices yielded easily when there was any pressure.

Pennsylvania was a strong feature, and there was considerable interest in the industrial during the first sales. Pennsylvania has moved slowly and steadily upward for some time past. When the directors failed to take action regarding a proposed new stock issue involving \$100,000,000 and "rights" the stock sold off yesterday, closing over 2 points below the high record of the day. It opened up 3/4 today at 140 1/2, and gained 3/4 during the forenoon. It is expected in some quarters that the dividend will be restored to the 7 per cent basis at the November meeting of the directors. It also is expected that they will announce a new issue of stock at the same time. Pennsylvania has a great future, but a stock that gives "quick action" is more popular with traders.

Consolidated Gas seemed to be in good demand this morning. After opening unchanged at 145 1/2, it advanced more than 1 1/2 points. Reading started off unchanged at 167 1/2, dropped 1/2 and then rose to 168. Union Pacific was weak. It opened off 1/4 at 203 1/2, and sagged off to 202 1/2 during the first hour. U. S. Steel at 81 1/2 was up 1/4 at the opening, but did not hold its gain and sold off under 81.

North Butte again was most conspicuous on the Boston exchange. It opened up 3/4 at 60 1/2, and advanced above 63. La Salle was unchanged at 16 and improved fractionally. There was some trading in the American Pneumatic issues. The common opened at 8 1/2 and sold above 9. The preferred was a point higher at 20 at the opening and improved fractionally. Eastern Steamship changed hands at 77 1/2 and 78.

The New York market turned strong in the early afternoon and at the beginning of the last hour the leaders showed good advances. Union Pacific recovered from its lethargy of the morning and advanced above 204. Reading improved a good fraction. Both American Telephone and Telegraph and Western Union were strong, the former selling above 144 and the latter improving more than a point to 79 1/2. U. S. Steel preferred closed 129. Sugar sold above 135 after opening at 132 1/2. On the local market North Butte was selling under its best price of the day. The rest of the list held steady.

HEINZE SAYS HE IS NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK.—F. Augustus Heinze appeared Wednesday afternoon before Federal Judge Hough and filed a plea of not guilty to the one count left standing in the indictment against him, charging him with the willful misapplication of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank. Judge Hough fixed no date for the trial and Heinze's bail of \$50,000 was continued.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The news was bearish this morning and the market was heavy. The English and continental markets were lower and the foreign gossip was against values. Argentine exports were somewhat better than expected and there were reports of favorable conditions in Australia and of good offerings in Liverpool of Russian, and of Pacific coast wheat and of new Australian. The Northwestern receipts were incomplete, as no advices were received from Minneapolis. Prices opened off and were rather heavy during the morning, with moderate local trade.

Corn—Was fairly active and lower. The market was influenced by the further rains east of the Mississippi, while reports showed only light frosts west of the Mississippi. The Iowa report stated that 60 per cent of the crop is now beyond danger of an ordinarily heavy frost, and it was believed that this condition applied in sections parallel with Iowa.

Oats—Were dull and rather heavy. There appeared to be some further selling, with very limited demand.

LARGEST CORN ACREAGE.

CHICAGO.—John Inglis, who has been over the corn states for Logan & Bryan, has finished his report. He estimates the corn crop at 2,745,000 bushels. Mr. Inglis places the average at 100,000,000, the largest on record.

LARGER COTTON CONSUMPTION.

WASHINGTON.—The census bureau has announced that 5,985,380 bales of cotton was consumed during the year ended Aug. 31, as compared with 4,539,090 bales in the year ended Aug. 31, 1908.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.....	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Am Car & Found.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	74	74	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Ice Securities.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Am Locomotive.....	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Am Smelt & Re.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Smelt & Re of Ill.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Am Sugar.....	132 1/2	133 1/2	132	133 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.....	143 1/2	144 1/2	143	144 1/2
Anaconda.....	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Atchafson.....	119	119 1/2	118 1/2	119
Atchafson P.....	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105
At Coast Line.....	135	135 1/2	135	135 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
Brooklyn Rap Tr.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/4	80 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	182	182 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2
Central Leather.....	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/4	45 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 3/4	83 1/2
Chl & Alton.....	66	66	66	66
Col Fuel & Iron.....	45 1/2	46	45	45 1/2
Col Southern.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Con Gas.....	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/4	146 1/2
Con Products.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
Corn Products p.....	86	86	86	86
Del & Hudson.....	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/4	191 1/2
Del & Rio Grande.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2
Edison.....	24 1/2	25	24 1/4	24 1/2
General Electric.....	167	167 1/2	167	167 1/2
Gt Nor p.....	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/4	153 1/2
Gt Nor p et al.....	81 1/2	82	81 1/4	82
Illinois Central.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Inter-Met p.....	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/4	48 1/2
Kansas City So.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/4	46 1/2
Kans & Texas.....	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Louis & Nash.....	152 1/2	152 1/2	152	152 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	70 1/2	71	70 1/4	71
National Lead.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
N R of M 2d pref.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
N Y Central.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2
N Y N H & H.....	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/4	171 1/2
N Y & Western.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	155 1/2	156	155 1/4	156
Northwestern.....	152 1/2	152 1/2	152	152 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
People's Gas.....	115 1/2	116	115 1/4	116
Pennsylvania.....	146 1/2	147	146 1/4	147
Pressed Steel Car.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Reading.....	167 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/4	168 1/2
Reading Steel.....	44 1/2	45	44 1/4	45
Rock Island.....	38 1/2	39	38 1/4	39
Rock Island P.....	75 1/2	76	75 1/4	76
Sloss-Shef & L.....	68	69	68 1/4	69
Southern Pacific.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/4	131 1/2
Southern Railway.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
St Paul.....	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/4	161 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	35 1/2	36	35 1/4	36
Texas P.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
Twin City Rap Tr.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/2
Union Pacific.....	203 1/2	204 1/2	203 1/4	204 1/2
Union Pacific p.....	106	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2
U S Rubber.....	54	55	54 1/4	55
U S Rubber p.....	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/4	122 1/2
U S Steel.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/4	85 1/2
U S Steel p.....	158 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/4	159 1/2
Western Union.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2
Western Union p.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/4	79 1/2
Westinghouse.....	86	86 1/2	86	86 1/2

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & T ev.....	105 1/2	106 1/4	105 1/2
Atch Adjst 4s.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Atchafson 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Inter-Met 4 1/2s.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y N H & H ev 3 1/2s.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y N H & H 6s.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s new.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Penn ev 4s.....	100	100	100
Rock Island 4s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island 5s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island 6s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Steel 5s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Steel 6s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Walsh 4s.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2s registered.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
3s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 2s.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1993s.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Dist Col 3-65s.....	107	107	107

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is predicted that coke will rise to \$3 a ton.

The Alaska gold output this year is estimated at over \$12,000,000.

Harvie Jordan estimates the value of the Georgia cotton crop at \$100,000,000.

The Rochester Natural Gas Co. was incorporated at Albany; capital \$500,000.

The Thomas Iron Co. increased the wages of employees in Lehigh Valley 10 per cent.

It is reported that \$17,500 is bid for a membership in the New York cotton exchange.

The request of the members of the New York stock exchange to be closed on Saturday, Sept. 25, was not granted.

Statistics show an increase this season in United States imports of tea from Japan of nearly 5,000,000 pounds.

In an article in the October Century President A. D. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank advocates the advantages of a central bank.

Three of the Pennsylvania Railroad tubes from Long Island City to Manhattan are ready for installation of road beds, tracks and operating equipment.

NUTTER & KOCH ASSIGN.

William H. Nutter and Henry A. Koch, carrying on a banking and brokerage business at 60 State street under the name of Nutter and Koch, have executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors to Parker D. Morris, who is to conduct the business for a period of 12 months.

JUTE CROP OF INDIA.

NEW YORK—Cable advices from the Bombay branch of the International Banking Corporation give the final estimate of the jute crop in India as 7,200,000 bales, or a reduction of 300,000 bales from the last government estimate in July.

STEEL COMPANY IN SHAPE FOR LARGE RETURNS

Money Spent by the Corporation for Additional Facilities Is Expected to Bring Big Profits Soon.

AN ENORMOUS TOTAL

One of the reports in well-informed circles to account for the long advance in United States Steel common is that the corporation is near the end of the large expenditure for the cost of the Gary plant and additional facilities and new property at other plants.

There are very few who realize the amount of money the United States Steel Corporation has spent for additional property and construction. These expenditures were summarized by the corporation and foot up the enormous total of \$255,497,987, or more than \$50 per share on the common stock.

In addition the corporation has spent the sum of \$92,534,952 for extraordinary replacements and betterments above the ordinary maintenance expenditures. The two sums together make a total of \$348,032,940. To this might be added \$87,019 for reduction of capital obligations through sinking fund and otherwise, making \$433,003,959, less obligations issued \$30,172,863, leaving the stupendous total of \$394,731,196 taken from earnings and the corporation's surplus.

This sum is equal to nearly \$80 per share which has been invested in new plants and additions to the old ones, all of which has come from the earnings and general surplus, as we have deducted expenditures from new capital issues before arriving at the amount. The figure seems incredible, but as given in detail by the corporation they are as follows, and cover the period from April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1908.

Additional property and construction: Gary plant and city..... \$12,797,250
Manufacturing properties..... 116,155,250
Coal properties..... 20,056,754
Iron ore properties..... 24,120,500
Transportation properties..... 6,026,896
Miscellaneous properties..... 4,340,990
Exterior repairs and betterments..... 92,339,552
Capital obligations retired..... 55,751,019
Less financed by sale securities..... 42,903,958
Surplus..... 39,731,063
Total..... \$394,731,196

The sources from which these funds have been derived were as follows:

Bond sinking funds set aside from earnings..... \$40,192,284
Depreciation and imp. funds set aside from earnings..... 34,904,953
Surplus not income set aside from earnings..... 148,112,161
Total..... 183,209,398
Extraordinary replacement funds set aside from earnings..... 92,534,952
Total..... 375,744,350

This sum, to be exact, is equal to \$77.50 per share. It is clear that the expenditure of this sum has vastly increased the earning power of the corporation and that with the large expenditures, that is large for the Steel corporation, ended, there is nothing in the way of larger dividends for the stockholders during next year, when it is assured that the earnings will equal 20 per cent for the common stock.

DIVIDENDS

The State National Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent payable Oct. 1 to stock of record today.

The National Shawmut Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Second National Bank has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share payable Oct. 1, 1909, to stock of record Sept. 24.

The Union Natural Gas Company of Pittsburg has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The American Coal Products Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The following regular dividends have been declared: 1, mills in Fall River and vicinity; Chase, 2 per cent quarterly; Merchants Manufacturing, 1 1/2 per cent quarterly; Teumseh, 1 1/2 per cent quarterly; American Linen, 1 1/2 per cent quarterly; Narragansett, 2 per cent quarterly; Seacomet, 1 1/2 per cent quarterly. All payable Oct. 1.

The Dolores Mines Company has declared a dividend of 18 per cent for the year, payable quarterly, the first installment of 4 1/2 per cent being payable on Nov. 28 to stockholders of record Nov. 10. The company heretofore has been paying 12 per cent per annum, and this action increases the rate by 6 per cent.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton market opened steady to 6 points higher. October 12.96 1/2, November offered 12.96, December 13.00 1/2, January 12.98 1/2, March 13.07 1/2.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business good; prices steady. American middling uplands 7.15. Sales 12,000. To speculators and exporters. Receipts, none, none American. Futures opened steady.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Albion.....	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Arizona Commercial 4 1/2s.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2
Atlantic.....	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Butte Coalition.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
Calumet & Arizona.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
Centennial.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/4	41 1/2
Consolidated Mercu.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
Copper Range.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2
Franklin.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Green-Canaan.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
La Salle.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Michigan.....	8	8	8	8
Michigan.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
Mohawk.....	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
New Idria.....	8	8	8	8
North Butte.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2
Old Dominion.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
Parrot.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
Santa Fe.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Shannon.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Superior Copper.....	59	59	59	59
Tamarack.....	71	71	70	71
Unity.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/4	45 1/2
Utah Copper Co.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2
Wyandott.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

New York in a Novel Light

"A Painter of the City Tranquil" is the heading of an article in Current Literature, but it is not an artist enamored of New Orleans or Savannah nor even of Boston (quiet country town that New Yorkers see it to be) who is the subject of the sketch. But it is Paul Cornoyer of New York who paints familiar parts of Manhattan island with such a sensitive insight into the essential quiet of things that the bustle of men moving between does not distract him. A critic, Mrs. Meyer, writes:

"As we look on the two pictures of Madison square, we are surprised at finding so many qualities that charm. How picturesque appear those buildings that somehow we never seemed to care for before. Even the squat drinking fountain becomes attractive, and how surprising to see so many trees! We had really forgotten that there were any trees down town! We scarcely believe that these pictures of wide and delightful vistas, of people walking along the square in leisurely fashion or sitting in quiet contemplation, really can be New York."

He reveled in the play of the hot afternoon sunshine on the low red brick houses."

Mr. James Huneker avers that New York might be interpreted as Whistler interpreted certain aspects of London, and certainly the city and its setting in the midst of waters would seem to give scope to the whole gamut of artistic impressions.

Hotel 14,000 Feet Up

A syndicate of Denver capitalists has secured control of the scenic railroad running from Silver Plume to the top of Mt. McClellan, Col., and according to latest reports will at once proceed with the work of extending it to the summit of Grays peak, one of the loftiest points in the Rocky mountain chain. In the meantime an elaborate scheme for the construction of a summer resort at the terminus of the road will be carried out, including a magnificent hotel which will have accommodation for several hundred guests. The site of this proposed hot weather hostelry is 14,441 feet, over two and a half miles, above sea level. Topographically it will be the highest hotel in the world.—London Globe.

There is a great deal of self-denial and manliness in poor and middle-class houses, in town and country, that has not got into literature, and never will, but that keeps the earth sweet; that saves on superfluities, and spends on essentials; that goes rusty, and educates the boy; that sells the horse but builds the school; works early and late, takes two looms in the factory, three looms, six looms, but pays off the mortgage on the paternal farm, and then goes back cheerfully to work again.—Emerson.

An interesting glimpse of conditions in Europe past and present is given for Americans in the following account of one of the pretenders to the Bourbon throne. The Naundorffists form one of the many parties that exist in France today. Though they play no active part in affairs, they are followers of the descendants of Charles William Naundorff, who they claim was Louis XVII.

The mystery surrounding the child prisoner of the Temple has never been satisfactorily solved. Nowadays the majority of the French people are willing to admit that the dauphin might have escaped from his jailers. Time has brought to the surface sufficient evidence to warrant such an admission.

But the public is still skeptical when it comes to admitting that Charles William Naundorff was Louis XVII's son. This reluctance is easily understood. So many pretenders have arisen during the past century! There have been dauphins who led lonely existences in the Scilly islands, dauphins in the wilds of Canada and Wisconsin, to say nothing of the many who voiced their claims at home.

The only monarch to recognize Naundorff's royal rank at the time was William II. of Holland who received him hospitably after he, his wife and children fled from England. William even made him an engineer at the Royal Academy of Engineering. He afterward caused a stone to his memory, with "Louis XVII., King of France and Navarre," to be set up at Delft. When Charles X. wrote requesting William to remove the inscription, the Dutch monarch answered "When you prove to me that it is not true, I shall do so." William II.'s conviction as to Naundorff's identity has evidently been shared by Queen Wilhelmina, for in 1904 she had the stone at Delft restored and enclosed with a railing.

According to the Naundorffists, when



PRINCESS MAGDELAINE DE BOURBON AND HER SON HENRI.

Wife of the present representative of the Naundorffs, descendants, it is claimed, of Louis XVII. Henri is dressed in a copy of the dauphin's costume.

the dauphin was about 25 he presented certain identification papers at the Prussian court. Shortly afterward he was advised to change his name. Then he settled at Spandau, a small town near Berlin, and lived in obscurity. He exercised the trade of watchmaker, Louis XVI.'s favorite pastime, married and had eight children. In 1883 he col-

lected enough money to go to France, where he was immediately recognized by his father's former attendants and where he gathered quite a following.

His son, Charles Louis, succeeded him in his claims to royal lineage. Charles Louis, who was a railroad employee in Holland and later a traveling salesman, renounced his pretensions in favor of a younger brother whose eldest son, Jean, is the present representative of the Naundorffs.

The present family call themselves "de Bourbon" quite openly. It is hard to say whether they enjoy this privilege unmolested because the government tacitly recognizes their claims or whether it considers the matter too unimportant to make prohibitions. Jean-Jean the Third to loyal Naundorffists—earns \$80 a month as clerk in a petroleum company and some years ago he married the daughter of a provincial merchant. Their son, Henri, a boy of 10, is the hope of the Naundorff party, because they foresee that the Naundorff claims are not likely to get a legal hearing for many years to come—possibly when the dauphin grows up.

"Of course, we are not so imaginative as to look for the restoration of royalty in the near future," explained Jean's wife, the "princess Magdelaine," "but what we do want is legal recognition. Although Louis XVII., the original Naundorff, never succeeded in securing a trial, his daughter Amedie did. The case was brought to court in 1851 and again in 1874. The verdict was not favorable, but our adversaries had funds and we had not. The case is still open for appeal but we shall wait until the time is ripe—until the present republic is so sure of itself that it can afford to see justice done in our case. The results for us would be that we would be legally recognized as direct descendants of Louis XVI., and that the Bourbon fortune would be ours. As for political pretensions, that is another matter!"

A Commission on Costumes

Eminent men taking serious thought on subjects more often relegated to the mantua makers.

Searching for the origin of the cap and gown worn by university scholars takes us back past the so-called dark ages, to the days when in Egypt, Greece, Assyria, Rome, flowing robes were the dignified dress for all men as well as women. Some one has said that the robing custom has been retained by the most conservative classes of mankind.

Americanized

Nearly every one said, during the contest week, something more or less funny about the pronunciation of "Rheims." There is really no kind of mystery, no kind of effort, whether of tongue or nose, in the manner of speaking that word. The French language has four nasal sounds, and "Rheims" shares one of them—shares it with a multitude of words which everybody who speaks French at all has to grapple with. The four are rendered by very various spellings, but they remain four, a little lengthened or a little shortened—the sounds of "France," "ton," "un" and "sings." "Rheims" has the nasal sound last named, and that is all. So says the London Chronicle, but America is so far away that no Rheims folk are like to hear us pronounce it in plain English to rhyme with dreams.

On hearing persons talk of man's wickedness, partake not their pleasure. On hearing men speak of the virtues of mankind, approve, follow and rejoice therein. On hearing of the wickedness of mankind, let it be to you as thorns penetrating the back. On hearing of virtuous and benevolent acts, bind them about you as garlands of flowers.—Chinese (Kang-Tse-Chow).

women being essentially conservative in feeling, churches likewise and universities and the law-administering people too. These all stand for what was best in the past and test the new by the standards of already proven worth. So the professions have kept the traditional robe even as women have done. Unlike the women's robes, however, these fashions change little (here it occurs that the superficial fluctuation in feminine garb may be woman's spasmodic efforts to break from the clutch of tradition) and the graduating class of Oxford University this year wore exactly the same kind of robes that were proper in the time of the Georges, two centuries ago. Oxford and Cambridge differentiate in various ways the dress of the graduating ministers and lawyers and the students of various colleges.

Coming nearer home, the Seattle Times tells us that in 1894 an intercollegiate commission met at Columbia College with Seth Low as chairman and Colonel McCook of Princeton, Dr. Palmer of Yale and Chancellor MacCracken of New York University as members of the commission. They made a careful study of academic costumes in the various universities of Europe, and out of the chaos they evolved an orderly system, which is the one followed now by all the greater universities and colleges in our country.

There are three types of gowns, which are marked by varying cuts of hoods to represent doctor, master and bachelor degrees. The doctor's gown has full, open, round sleeves, faced with velvet and has three bars of velvet on the sleeves. The master's gown has a closed sleeve, square at the bottom, falling below the knees. The arm enters through a slit near the elbow. The bachelor's gown has long, pointed sleeves. The doctor's cap has a gilt tassel, while the others have silk tassels.

PERSISTENT RIGHT-DOING

One of the great lessons which the Christian Scientist is learning, is the expectation that good will prevail in all his experience if he is striving to practice the highest good he knows. The fundamental teaching of Christian Science is that God is the only power, early leads its student to quickened trust in God, and to a wholesome dependence upon the uses of good, for it divests his

thought surely, though perhaps not instantly and completely, of belief in evil as power. To trust God wholly, and to fear evil not at all, requires great spiritual growth and is not all to be done at once, but from the first glimpse of the supremacy of good, as Christian Science reveals it, the thinker finds himself encouraged to hope for the triumph of good in human affairs, and stimulated to work toward this end. And from the time of his first effort he is rewarded by an ever-increasing abundance of good fruit in his daily experience.

The student of Christian Science very frequently feels that until he knew Christian Science he knew very little of the activities of good. This is not because Christian Science decries or undervalues the human sense of good, but because it reveals so clearly the glorious nature and possibilities of the divine good, that the poverty of every selfish human effort toward goodness becomes plainly evident. Nor does this perfect ideal discourage him who would reach it; there is no place in Christian Science for the mental reaction which fails to try because the runner is far from the goal. Rather does the revelation of God's all-power and ever-presence encourage every man to expect this great good to be lived and proved; and it sets him to work with a brave and hopeful heart, to furnish his share of the proof.

In Christian Science nothing is expected of the evil mortal. But because "with God all things are possible," the evil of the mortal is seen to disappear as a knowledge of the divine power and presence enters into his thought and life. And the more persistently the presence of God is cherished, the more thoroughly is experience transformed, and the more heartily and wholly is the man manifesting God—divine good—to his fellow-men. Persistent right-doing, in Christian Science, requires a consistent and continuous effort to understand what God is, and what God's likeness is in man; and following this, an equally consistent effort to bring forth in one's own life the man of God's creating. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, makes so plain the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures that the understanding of God and man becomes the heritage of its student; it then only remains for him to practise the Truth revealed to him, by such logical right-thinking and right-doing that pure spiritual manhood, with its attendant holiness and health, shall possess him.

A simple and frequently told little story serves well to illustrate the happy results of right-doing, and especially does it note the fact that the reward of right-doing does not always take the form the human mind shapes for it. An Arab chief bade his son fill a basket with water from the river, and bring it to his tent. Over and over again the boy tried, and failed, for long before he could reach the tent the water had run through his basket and left it empty. After many attempts he went in despair to his father

and told him his failure. "My son," replied the chief, "this cannot be helped. But see how beautifully clean your basket is. Your willingness to obey me has done for you something you did not yourself foresee."

Early in his study the Christian Scientist learns that his willingness to obey the highest good he sees, brings him blessing upon blessing beyond his own ability to create or to formulate. Early he learns, too, that it is wise not to outline the blessing he desires, but rather to work to obey, and let the blessing take the shape God wills. In fact, his own desire is so likely to be selfish or personal, and in consequence obstructive to the law of God, that his only way to be wholly right is to lay down the policies of his human will, and work and pray that the greatest good to the greatest number may prevail at any cost to himself. Happiness and health, peace, and abundance of all good things, God bestows upon all Godlike thinking and thinkers, just in the measure that this thinking is cherished. The human will cannot bring about this good, and may as well cease trying. But the righteous determination and effort to obey the law of God as Christian Science unfolds it, will so cleanse thought and life that peace and healing will result. The prophet of old knew that God's ways are higher than our ways, and all right does prove from day to day that God's ways are overturning human ways, and bringing to the obedient one better reward for his toiling than he himself could possibly plan.

To the way-worn and weary, Christian Science offers a sure knowledge of a God who fulfills His promises, every one; and it gives to the tired and heart-sick saint or sinner such understanding of God's law that his life may be adjusted thereto, bit by bit, with signs following in increased peace and health and righteous success. Of persistent and enlightened right-doing and its part in healing the ills of mankind Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 343 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," "Too soon we cannot turn from disease in the body to find disease in the mortal mind, and its cure, in working for God. Thought must be made better, and human life more fruitful, for the Divine energy to move it onward and upward."

Have love! not love alone for one. But man as man thy brother call; And scatter, like the circling sun, Thy charities on all. —Schiller.

A Living Art

The developing of a new art in America is discussed by Percy Mackaye in Scribner's. He sees the promise of this in the union of outdoor pageants, so increasingly popular among us, and the out-

door drama. To many of the outdoor pageants already literature, art and music have lent their aid. In these pageants expressive pictures of the development of American communities have come into spontaneous being, the product of the aroused interest of the individual communities, reflecting the thought of each. This gives the element of absolute Americanism to each of them. The Plymouth and Westchester pageants are examples. Then the elaborate productions, such as the "Sons of Baldur," given at the University of California, and the "Canterbury Pilgrims," given at so many eastern universities, as well as the various outdoor renderings of Shakespeare, and most lately the "Jeanne d'Arc" production at Harvard stadium, all are serving to educate the artistic sense of the people until the portrayal of events of our unique civilization either with historical accuracy or with a symbolism worked out by each community after its kind, shall be united the richest and most significant art elements of the older drama.

The idea is a charming one—that we shall be the creators not of graven stone images or painted forms, nor of

Autumn

The flowers of the springtime have faded,
The sweet feathered songsters have flown;
The emerald robes of the summer
Are changing to crimson and brown.

The huskers are cheerily singing
As they heap up the rich yellow corn.
Their anthems of hearty thanksgiving
Abroad on the breezes are borne.

'Tis the husbandman's fruitage and harvest,
Reward of his labor and care,
Which the blessings of rain and of sun-shine,
God's agents, have helped to prepare.

The promise of "seed time and harvest"
Has cheered him with patience to wait
And watch through the springtime and summer
And labor both early and late.

May we catch his faith and his spirit,
Though darkness may shadow the way,
And trust in the love of "Our Father"
That holds us by night and by day;

Assured a rich harvest awaits us,
If true to the light that is given;
A hundredfold here in the present,—
The joys of the Kingdom of Heaven.

By the Yard

A reviewer who in his salad days fancied himself as a poetling (there were "minor poets" in those days) contributed a sonnet to one of the serious weekly reviews, and in it appeared the words:

"Music peeled forth,"
which was not precisely what he had written. The compositor presumably thought the music came from one of those instruments of torture in which long strips of perforated paper play an important part.—Exchange.

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making.—Milton.

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy, if I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

White Horse Hill, Uffington

One of the most curious and interesting relics of ancient days to be found in the county of Berkshire, England, is the figure of a gigantic white horse, rudely cut out in the chalk on the side of a hill near Uffington. This horse is about 374 feet long and its outline is marked by trenches 10 feet wide cut two or three feet deep in the turf to the white subsoil. The origin of its formation is unknown. Local tradition ascribes it to King Alfred, in memory of his victory over the Danes, A.D. 871, but it probably dates back much farther than that. The figure of a horse as a badge or device was used long before the Saxon or Danish period, and a horse very similar in shape to the one in question is to be seen on a coin of Cunobelin (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare), who reigned in Britain A.D. 40. Moreover, these hillside figures are to be found in one or two other parts of England.

The White Horse hill is 850 feet high, and it is said that 11 counties can be seen from its summit. In former days it was the scene of a village festival known throughout the country side as the Scouring of the White Horse. This festival was held at stated intervals until about 50 years ago. It began with the scouring and cleansing of the White Horse—no light task—and went on with

games and sports, the prizes being generally articles of dress. Besides the usual horse races, foot races, donkey races and sack races, there were some curious rural diversions, such as "a jingling match by 11 blindfolded men, and one unmasked and hung with bells," the prize to be a pair of buckskin breeches, and a waistcoat, 10s. 6d. value, to be given to the person who shall take a bullet out of a tub of flour with his mouth in the shortest time."

E. R. Gardiner gives an account of several Scourings in a book called "Bygone Berkshire."

French Subjects

Throughout the world there are 80,000,000 of French subjects, embracing 97 different peoples. This is exclusive of the population of France. They are found in Tunis, North and West Africa, Guinea, on the Ivory coast, in the Congo, in Madagascar, in India and in the Antilles, and are of many different tribes and peoples.

Editor—Yes, we need a man. Do you know how to run a newspaper?
Applicant—No, sir; but I'm willing to learn. I've been in the business over 10 years.

Children's Department

Cock-a-Doodle-Do

In many English stories we read about the pheasants that live in the woods and coops on the great English estates. But we do not realize that these are first cousins to our own friends of the hen house. Our domestic fowls come from the pheasant family, and according to Thoreau they are really the Indian pheasant domesticated. The jungle bird is given in the dictionary as the present nearest relative of our friendly roosters and cackling biddies. The name of the species is Gallus, as the Latin lesson books show, translating Gallus, cock. Thoreau thinks that it would be interesting to bring some of the wild fowl to the woods of New England. It would be funny enough to walk through the woods and hear the familiar claxon of the cock sounding out of the thickest forest places. It is hard to connect that sound with anything but the safe shelter of the barn yard, or at most adventurous our neighbor's garden patch.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

ANAGRAMS.

Make other words or phrases out of these:

1. Canoe.
2. Telegraphs.
3. Reformation.
4. Midshipman.
5. Clamorous.
6. Astronomer.
7. Florence Nightingale.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Pale blue.

Happy is it for each one of you who is dependent upon her own exertions for a maintenance.—"What Our Girls Ought to Know."

The American Girl

The American woman is in a category of her own. She is sui generis. Our national institutions, the air of liberty which we breathe, the character of our people have made her so. Max O'Rell once said that the eyes of a French country maiden are wide open like a daisy because her heart is pure. Will any one deny that the same reason applies to the frank and honest gaze of the American girl.—Washington Post.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
on Christian
Science with
descriptions
and prices
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 23, 1909.

Opening of the Gunnison Tunnel

TODAY at Montrose, Col., President Taft, by pressing an electric button, will set machinery in operation that will divert the Gunnison river from its natural course through a narrow canyon into a hole through the Rocky mountains. This the United States government has been boring for nearly five years; it is over six miles long; it has cost \$3,250,000, and it is intended to discharge 1300 cubic feet of water a second, sufficient to irrigate 150,000 acres of arid land in the Uncompahgre valley. There it will be joined by the Uncompahgre river, and the two unitedly will transform a desert into a garden.

Before this great public work shall be entirely completed some fifteen miles of connecting concrete and earth canals to distribute the water will have to be constructed, and the total cost of the undertaking will fall not much, if any, short of \$5,000,000.

This money, however, will not be sunk in a profitless enterprise so far as the national government is concerned. It will be in the nature of an investment. Landowners will repay the cost of the tunnel and the canals with interest; but in a broader sense the investment, by opening an immense new tract to the husbandman and greatly increasing production, will add many times the expenditure upon it to the wealth of the nation.

The news of the ceremony at Montrose, Col., today, will cause the memory of thousands of people to run back to the time when the "Gunnison country" was first invaded by the prospector and the gold miner. Like all other mining camps, those along the turbulent Gunnison had their day. The great plain of the Uncompahgre valley offered no inducements to the men who had eyes only for the yellow metal. Yet, counting from the moment that President Taft presses the electric button that turns the tide of the Gunnison today, it is not merely probable but almost certain that the Uncompahgre valley in the succeeding twenty years will produce more wealth than the Gunnison prospectors ever dreamed of uncovering or possessing.

King Waiphea

KING WAIPHEA was plain William Webster when he landed on the shores of the Hauraki gulf in northern New Zealand. He hailed from Yankee land and he became the Napoleon of the antipodes. That was eighty years ago; and before the British took over New Zealand in 1840 he had had time to possess himself, by judicious trading, of no less than 500,000 acres. It is this claim that is still periodically pressed against the British government by the Webster heirs, with no settlement in sight.

"Big Bill" Webster's aggressive talk brought him a huge amount of influence over the fierce Maoris who admired him from the start for daring to settle and to trade among them when their shores were shunned by most white men. From the moment when he set up his little warehouse on a corner of Herkino beach he became a power in Maori life, and he soon found himself the bosom friend of a number of chieftains and the son-in-law of at least one of them, King "Hook-Nose" Tanewha. And so his beads, his calicoes, his blankets and his thousand and one odds and ends regarded as luxuries by the noble savages made a dictator of the Yankee whose lexicographic patronymic was softened to Waiphea. King Waiphea dictated the policies, national and international, not only of the shores of the Hauraki gulf but far into the interior. His was a trading monopoly carried to a point where no European could set his store, his house, or even his foot on the shores of the gulf, without King Waiphea's permission, although he kept open house for all white men who happened to wander into his domain.

When John Bull appeared on the scene and the rush from Sydney began, the reign of the dictator ran out, but not so his Yankee shrewdness. He turned his palaces into boarding houses and reaped a golden harvest from the influx of immigrants. But this was incidental. As soon as British occupation was seen to be only a matter of years or months, King William gave serious attention to real estate. The success that attended him may be gauged by the copy of a deed still extant, whereby certain native chiefs convey to their esteemed friend an area of 80,000 acres, with its vegetable and mineral productions, in consideration of "several articles of merchandise valued at 1195 pounds sterling." This merchandise included forty pairs of trousers, eighty-four shirts, twenty blankets, eighty-two iron pots and one thousand fish hooks. The similarity between American Indians and New Zealand Maoris is striking.

Land grants were made a subject of special inquiry by the British government and when King Waiphea presented his bill for two and one half million dollars, he found that all claims above a certain small area had been declared void. It was the California goldfields for Mr. Webster after that.

Leveling Up, Not Down

THAT large and influential and worthy element of the population of our country which, politically speaking, follows in the steps of Jefferson will be surprised to learn that the American statesman who earliest and most completely seemed to embody the true democratic spirit of the republic, was, in reality, not nearly so democratic in inclination, taste or habit as some of the latter-day Republican Presidents and one latter-day Democratic President. The truth seems to be that we are steadily growing in democracy in this country from top to bottom, if that expression may be properly used here, and not, as some would have us believe, steadily departing from it. That is to say, those who occupy positions of authority and power in the United States today get nearer to the people than did their predecessors in that period of our history which is frequently spoken of as a time of simplicity, and they find that they are helped rather than hurt by the contact.

When James Sullivan was Governor of Massachusetts (1807-1808) he invited Thomas Jefferson, then in his second term, to visit this commonwealth, and, incidentally, proposed that he also visit some of the other states on the Atlantic seaboard, that the electors

might become better acquainted with him. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has searched the records and has found this reply from the sage of Monticello:

I confess that I am not reconciled to the idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several states as an object of public gaze, and in quest of applause which, to be valuable, should be purely voluntary. I had rather acquire silent good will by a faithful discharge of my duties than owe expressions of it to my putting myself in the way of receiving them.

Now, down to the outbreak of the civil war the people and their Presidents, as a rule, were far apart. To some extent this was due to the difficulty of communication; it was attributable, mostly, however, to the feeling on the side of the different executives that they would lose something by mingling with the common people. But any one who traces carefully the course of things in this particular, from the civil war to the present day, must be struck by the rapid crumbling away of artificial barriers between the chief magistrate and the people he has sworn to serve. Abraham Lincoln, of course, must be placed in a class by himself. He was the greatest democrat of all. But beginning with President Johnson and ending with President Taft, it will be seen that, without any surrender or sacrifice of dignity whatsoever on the part of the executive, the President and the people have been coming closer and closer together, until the former today feels it both a duty and a pleasure to go out among them from time to time, that he may give them, at first hand, an account of his stewardship.

The explanation of all this is not to be found in the assumption that the President in our time is forgetful of the requirements of his exalted office, or that there is a leveling-down process in operation. The truth is that, thanks to the teachings and influence of democratic institutions, the masses of the people are leveling up, and the higher plane that they have attained, intellectually and morally, calls for recognition, is insistent upon it, and gets it.

FROM all appearances, the controversy over the finding of the pole will last almost as long as it took to find it.

PRESIDENT TAFT, in the course of his travels, is very wisely dealing with one question at a time. He may branch off casually to other points of policy, as he did here and in Chicago and again in Winona, but he is evidently determined to give the greater part of his attention in each speech to some one of the important subjects in which the people are at present interested. Thus, in Denver, he devoted himself mainly to the corporation tax. It was necessary for him in this connection to touch upon the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution, and he made a strong appeal to the states in favor of its adoption. He was frank enough to say that there was danger of the passage of an income tax bill by Congress at the time the corporation tax measure was brought forward; but he held it to be well that the latter became a law instead. It is, he contended, the best form of income tax that could be levied, and he called attention to the fact that it contains many of the most desirable features of the income tax law of England.

It was while urging the states to vote for the amendment to the constitution permitting the levy of a direct income tax, without apportioning the proceeds among the states according to their population, that he declared it possible so to amend the corporation tax as to include within its scope every feature of an income tax, except the levy upon incomes derived from actual salaries and professional service.

Doubtless, this is a matter into which the President and his legal advisers have inquired deeply. If it is true that with the corporation tax as a basis an income tax law that will be satisfactory to all save the unreasonable may be constructed, and the way be opened for such a measure, then the income tax will soon disappear as a political issue.

One fact that must have been borne in upon the immense audience that listened to him in the Denver auditorium, and a fact that must strike all readers of the summary of his speech transmitted by telegraph, is that the President is thoroughly familiar with the subject and entirely at home in the discussion of it.

Whether people agree with President Taft or not, they must in all fairness concede that he is anything but a superficial student of public questions.

WHEN in Denver the President was a mile high, but this does not qualify him for an aviation contest.

Cooperative Effort Desirable

THE enterprise shown by some of our cities and towns in organizing boards of trade, through which they operate to obtain new settlers and to promote publicity concerning their respective communities, as well as to travel in behalf of these projects, is being emulated in some degree by the Japanese. They have organized a board of commercial leaders and newspaper editors, who will travel this fall through the entire United States, stopping off at important trade points, where entertainment will doubtless be offered them. It is expected that the oriental market will be enriched in consequence of this effort. Doubtless much will be accomplished both for America and for Japan. At any rate, the Japanese will be more than repaid for their efforts to secure a better insight into the methods used in manufacturing and merchandising American goods.

Reverting to the endeavors made by localities to extend their trade influence, it is notable that Chicago has for some time been sending out trade extension tours. In Milwaukee the Merchants and Manufacturers Association has undertaken the investigation of charitable organizations, thereby saving to its citizens a large amount of money that has heretofore been placed out unproductively. The purpose of this work is set forth as "to stop the civic and individual waste that comes from supporting supposedly charitable work. In every city in the country there is a steady pest of solicitors, people who go around collecting money ostensibly for the support of homes, charity guilds, and a hundred other organizations. In Milwaukee, when the solicitors are noticed the bureau is notified and an investigation is begun immediately. If the cause is found to be unsatisfactory, the police are notified, and the solicitors are driven from the city."

Thus we see that cooperative effort is profitable and progressive. The communities that recognize the necessity for working together as one, and putting aside that which is petty and competitive, find that the returns amply justify the effort and outlay.

The President and the Corporation Tax

Developments in Siam

SIAM must get a hearing from American enterprise. It is entitled to it. The moment is opportune, since events in the far east have thoroughly aroused American interest in eastern Asia. Siam is in a unique position. It is independent, though surrounded by British and French possessions, and thus shares in their development without being absorbed. That it should still enjoy independence like China and Japan is remarkable, since it is, of course, not in a class with these two, but is in fact the last remnant of the multitude of Asiatic kingdoms which have one after another passed under European control since the day Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

An event of great importance, bearing on Siam and the entire far east, recently found but a feeble echo in this country. The signing of the Anglo-Siamese treaty provides for the transfer of three populous Malay sultanates from Siamese overlordship to British rule, stipulates the construction of a railroad 700 miles long along the Malay peninsula to connect Bangkok with Singapore, and by the abolition of extra-territoriality, places the Siamese judiciary on an entirely new footing which cannot but affect conditions east and north of the kingdom.

If the last point alone entitles the treaty to close attention, the great hopes justly placed on its operation from an economic point of view would induce American enterprise to acquaint itself with the situation. The part of Siam about to be opened is one of the richest in the east. Its mineral wealth and its agricultural resources are expected to attract both capital and population, and such are the hopes entertained that plans are being made for a new city on the south coast which is to become the second capital of Siam, some 450 miles from Bangkok. The extensive building plans include harbor improvements on a large scale. In anticipation of these developments the foreign element is extending its activities toward the south and southwest, and though the railroad construction is placed under British management all the new developments are open to all nationalities.

It is above all the prospects of the Siamese tin-mining industry that merit attention, for here is a colossal field for American enterprise. Nearly two-thirds of the world's entire tin supply comes from the Malay peninsula, though only the British part of it has hitherto been worked. But an advance all around is expected to follow the operation of the treaty, and antiquated methods must give place to up-to-date ones. There is consequently a large and promising field for American machinery, agricultural, mining and industrial. How near Siam is going to be brought to the markets of the world will be realized by a glance at the railway situation. Between the mouth of the Indus and the mouth of the Mekong railroad connection is complete except for only two breaks. The one occurs between Siam and Burma and barely covers 170 miles, the other is double the distance between eastern Bengal and lower Burma. To the north and east is the growing railroad development of French Indo-China and of China proper. The time is not far off when all developments east of Singapore will coalesce and be treated as one situation. Siam will be found one of its most significant aspects.

IT IS SAID that in three different and distinct cases the Republican nomination for the mayoralty of New Haven was declined by prominent citizens because their wives objected. This may explain, in a way, why these citizens are prominent.

CHARLES S. DAYTON, writing to the New York Sun, in reply to a recent article in that newspaper on the cost of foodstuffs, undertakes to explain why the products of the farm, though they spring from the soil with apparent ease and in great abundance at times, are nevertheless so high in price as to affect very materially the cost of living. He disputes the assertion that the farmer, through inefficient methods of production, is responsible for the high cost of foodstuffs. Actual experience in farming, he contends, will show what becomes of the five or six cents on a quart of milk, \$5 or \$10 on a ton of hay, \$1 or more on a bushel of potatoes, and a like margin on many other farm products, that is "now lost in the shuffle between the farmer and the consumer."

The farmer, as well as the consumer, this writer declares, has troubles of his own, and the remedy therefor is not to be found in departmental statistics. He admits that the farmer, except in a few sections, is deficient in business methods, in the lack of proper organization for supplying the market systematically and in lessening the cost to the consumer by the reduction of various outrageous intermediary charges; but in the art of reducing the cost of production to the minimum he has long been an adept.

Other causes than those that are apparent to the casual observer are responsible for the high price of farm products, and not all of these, by any means, are within the control of the farmer. He must count upon short as well as plentiful seasons, upon poor as well as large crops, upon cheap as well as dear markets, and he must do his best to strike an average. Mr. Dayton makes one very strong point in closing. He expresses the belief that mere numerical greatness is not the chief thing to be desired in our national development, and that for economic reasons, if for no other, it is important that the American farmer be maintained at a point consistent with self-respect and a decent standard of living, and should not be reduced through government discrimination to the level of a class whose chief concern would be to obtain a daily modicum of rye bread and cabbage soup. "The farms in this country," he says, "have in the past been productive of something besides foodstuffs, and it is quite possible that it would be the part of economic wisdom to keep them at a point where they could continue to do so."

Well and pointedly said. If the soil is the basis of our material prosperity, the man who tills the soil is worthy of the highest wage he can legitimately ask.

MR. BRYAN's new campaign cry is "Free Raw Materials." A raw material is something that has not been worked over. The question is: Can there be anything in a campaign cry that has not been worked over?

IT MIGHT be reasonably asked: If the Mauretania and her sister ship continue to beat their own records so frequently will there be anything left of the records when they get through?

APROPPOS of the movement in this country to abolish the law's delay, a lawsuit has just been settled in Mexico that has been in litigation for 340 years.

The Farmer's Side of High Prices